REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,290.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months,. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and subsequent	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SCOTIA, 1,168 Tons, 170 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave	June 1872.	Leave	July 1872.
BOMBAY	27	Tuticorin	5
,, Ratnagherry*	28	,, Colombo	6
,, Vingorla*	28	,, Galle	7
,, Carwar	29	,, Negapatam	10
,, Mangalore*	30	,, Madras	12
,, Cannanore*	July 1	,, Coconada	14
,, Tellicherry*	1	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Calicut*	2	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Beypore*	2	,, Coringapore	16
,, Cochin*	3	,, Palaveram	18
,, Alleppy*	3	Arrive Calcutta	19

During the South-West Monsoon, viz., from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The steamers, however, will call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakal, six miles south of Cochin, from which they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1872, at noon.

Leave	July 1872.	Leave	July 1872.
BOMBAY	3	BUSREH	22
Arrive Kurrachee	8	Arrive Fao	22
,, Gwader	8	,, Bushire	24
,, Muscat	10	,, Bahrein	24
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	28
,, Linga	14	,, Bunder Abbas	30
,, Bushire	16	,, Muscat	August 1
,, Fao	18	,, Gwader	3
,, BUSREH	19	,, Kurrachee	5
		BOMBAY	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a weekly service from England, dispatch a steamer to Kurrachee, every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 29th May 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

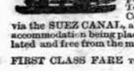
FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ, 1st Class from	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation is being placed amidships. The Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

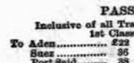
For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	35	22	9	Including Wines, Without Food.
Port Said	39	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	59	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain Widdicomb, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boat's immediately.

Captain Widdicomb will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATALANTA, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL; and are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY, without delay, of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents for the s.s. ...alanta.

13th June 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

[On Monday, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 28th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c. A small Aviary, containing 20 birds of different species, &c.

At 1 P.M.

One handsome Office Shigram.

One Bay Australian Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of a gentleman changing residence.

No Catalogue, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE FOURTH and LAST INSTALMENT of Rs. 30 PER DEBENTURE less Rs. 2-6-6 for Coupon Nett Rs. 27-9-6, is PAYABLE on the 1st PROXIMO.

Holders of Bonds failing to pay up the Instalment on the above date will be charged Interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1872.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. SUMATRA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. INDUS, from Southampton, 23rd May 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 16th May 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIXTY AND A HALF (7½) PER CENT. for the HALF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER 1871, will be PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Bombay Register, on application to the Undersigned.

A. E. ASHLEY, John Manager,

The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th June 1872.

MONSOON BOOTS.

LADIES' DOUBLE SOLE WALKING BOOTS.

GENT'S DOUBLE SOLE MONSOON BOOTS.

GENT'S GAITERS, OF ALL SIZES.

RUSSELL & Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL ; Bird's Eye Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Rico" brands, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in 6-lbs round or oval tins 16 to the box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Histori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DRAFTSMAN WANTED for the Lower Sind District, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 80 with 30 per cent. travelling allowance when in Camp. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

MAJOR BONUS, R.E.,

Superintending Engineer, Kurrachee.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the Celebrated Distilleries of the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate) per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Fint Travelling Flasks do.....	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

Exshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.

LONDON AND HOLLAND GINS ;

Superior Jamaica Rum ;

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKEYS ;

Choice Liqueurs and Cremes.

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE on the Mount Road.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

NOTICES.

LIST of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED by Prison Labour, for SALE at H. M.'s COMMON JAIL of Bombay, Oomercarry, at the following REDUCED PRICES, viz :—

Table Cloths	5½ ft. by 5½ ft.	Rs.	3 8 each.
Do.	6 ft. by 6 ft.	,,	4 0 do.
Do.	7 ft. by 7 ft.	,,	5 8 do.
Do.	9 ft. by 9 ft.	,,	9 0 do.
Table Napkins	15 in. by 15 in.	,,	1 8 per doz.
Do.	17 in. by 17 in.	,,	2 0 do.
Do.	20 in. by 20 in.	,,	2 8 do.
Do.	22 in. by 22 in.	,,	3 0 do.
Towels, Bathing	5 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	1 5 0 do.
Do. Medium size	4 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	1 0 0 do.
Do. Ordinary ,,	3 ft. by 3 ft.	,,	9 0 do.
Butlers' Towels with red border		,,	4 0 do.
Kitchen Towels with blue border		,,	3 0 do.

Fine Check and Stripe Cloth for Trowsers, 30 in. wide, at annas 9 per yard.

Ordinary do. do. for do. 27 annas 7 per yard.

Drill and Sheeting Cloths, at annas 7 per yard.

Stout Dungaree, Rs. 16 per piece of 40 yards.

N. B.—Other descriptions of Cloth made to order.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply at the Jail Office.

H. M.'s Common Jail of Bombay, Oomercarry, 29th May 1872.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Public are CAUTIONED against RECEIVING or DISCOUNTING any CHEQUES DRAWN in my favour.

J. C. PINTO,

Proprietor, Alexandra Hotel, Matheran.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Rajoo Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Veterinary Surgeon J. H. LEMON, R.H.A., are requested to communicate with the Committee of Adjustment at Cawnpore within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE.

J. B. HARDY, Major, R.A.,

President, Committee of Adjustment.

Cawnpore, 12th June 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the ANNUAL REPAIRS of LOCAL FUND ROADS of this District will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, up to 4 o'clock of MONDAY, the 1st July next, after which no Tenders will be accepted.

Information required in respect thereof may be had on application to this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

President, Local Fund Committee.

Office of President, Tanna Local Fund Committee, Ghorebunder, 15th June 1872.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons wishing to START a BULLOCK DAK between WUDWAN and RAJOORA and Back, to consist of two classes : 1st class, shigrams on springs ; 2nd class, covered carts with or without springs ; 3rd class, common country carts suitable for poorer travellers or carriage of Baggage, are invited to communicate with the Undersigned at once, who will be happy to supply any required information on the subject.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,

Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge N. D., Kattywar.

Wudwan, 15th June 1872.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) WILL be Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1872.

2nd. To declare a Dividend of Rs. 1 per share to the Shareholders on the Register on the 31st May 1872.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy and Nursey Kessowjee, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

[By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th June 1872.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

DOMINIC ROGER GONSALVES, deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Indian Succession Act, 1865," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against, the Estate of Dominic Roger Gonsalves, late of Bombay, gentleman, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 7th day of April 1872, are hereby required to send in their Claims to me, duly granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY JAMES COTTER and JOHN PETER CORREA, respectively, Executors in the said Will, and to whom Letters of Administration of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 13th day of June 1872.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN,

Solicitors, Fort, Bombay.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division :—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this reason with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking is 20 feet per day. Sand at 30 feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	Rs. 100 0 0
4	,,	,,	,, 125 0 0
6	,,	,,	,, 150 0 0
8	,,	,,	,, 175 0 0
10	,,	,,	,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,

Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with improved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0
AIR METER for Hospitals and Public Buildings	55 0	60 0

THERMOMETERS.

KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-registering, with rai-ed metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIP'S STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the steel, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club," pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12	to 65 0

RAIN GAUGES.

TREACHER & CO.'S "INTER-TROPICAL," expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

IMPORTERS OF

CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY and POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 6 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

[Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

Just Published. Rs. 6.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS of the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL for 1871, in continuation of Theobald's Acts.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published.

MAYNE'S PENAL CODE, Seventh Edition ..... Rs. 13-8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRENCH NOVELS.—A new selection of Paul de Kock, H. de Balzac, Sand, Sue, &c., now on hand.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICTIONNAIRE RAISONNE DE L'ARCHITECTURE FRANÇAISE DU XI. au XVI. siecle par VIOLLET LE DUC. 5 vols, half bound ..... Rs. 130

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS. 5 vols. 8vo. ..... Rs. 105

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEITH-JOHNSTON'S COMMERCIAL CHART of the WORLD, on rollers, varnished, 6 ft. by 5 ..... Rs. 40

STANFORD'S MAP of EUROPE ditto 5ft. 8 square ..... Rs. 40

ditto ditto ..... Rs. 40

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published. rice Rs. 4.

MODERN PERSIAN PHRASES,

For the use of Students ;

By an Officer of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Revised by Aka Mereza Zohut Abidees Shirazee.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published. Price Rs. 2-4.

A HISTORY OF INDIA FOR SCHOOLS,

By E. Lethbridge, M.A., Professor of English Literature and History in Hooghly College, and Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., Principal of Bishop Cotton's Grammar School and College, Bangalore.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Recently Published. Price Rs. 8.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY RECEIPT BOOK,

With Hindustani romanized names. By Dr. R. Riddell. Seventh Edition, revised

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, awaiting himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. ESSAW & SONS, Bobra Shonkeepers in the Market near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colours and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller, now widely known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us, the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "Davis."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,

Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons, Providence, R. I., U. S. America.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND and CO., SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sullinan's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,

(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK), and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their Establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship ruling ; at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BOTTLES 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., AND 11s.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long ...cats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £225

30 feet long ...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £293

37 feet long ...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £360

43 feet long ...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £506

50 feet long ...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £860

&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Good demand for New Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issues, at advanced rates.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th JUNE 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,595	10	0
Merchandize	106,200	11	8
Earth Trains	1,328	0	0
Electric Telegraph	449	0	0
Total Rs.	152,573	5	8

Corresponding week in JUNE 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

Coaching	36,452	0	3
Merchandize	87,389	8	5
Electric Telegraph	432	7	6
Total Rs.	124,354	0	2
Increase	28,319	5	6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Geelong (s)	Balot	Hongkong, May 25.
	Baroda (s)	Remeldon	Sydney, May 19.
	Charles Hickman	Lingly	Liverpool, Dec. 29.
19	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Suez, June 7.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June		
15	Avatoon Apcar (s) ... Mactavish	Hongkong, May 27.
16	Pekin (s) ... Woolcott	Suez, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June			
15	City of Ningpo	...	...
	Ducca (s)	...	...
	Yorkshire (s)	...	...

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Name.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Egean	1113	Bombay	June
Virago	1800	Bombay	June 5
Bertha	—	Calcutta	June 6
Brotherlee	1950	Calcutta	June 8
Tackya cen Byan	850	Rangoon	June 10
Teviot	—	Penang	June 12
Winestead	1673	Calcutta	June 14
Assyria	1700	Kurrachee	June 15
Saltwell	1200	Calcutta	June 25
Viceroy	—	Calcutta	July 10
Othello	2523	Calcutta	July 15
Dhoolia	1800	Calcutta	Sept.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 13 cases papers, The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company; 4 bales sewing thread, Pestonjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho (s.), 20 bales water twist, 3 cases cochineal, and 5 cases cheese, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co., 39 cases papers, Cassum Abdool Rehemon; 100 barrels red lead, and 100 barrels green copperas, Dossa Morarjee; 7 casks zinc sheets, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co.

Khorasan, 48 crates soda-water bottles, 1 case glassware, and 4 packages soda-water machine, Henry Rogers; 10 casks empty bottles, D. S. Kemp & Co.

Centurion, 59 cases window glasses, and 214 kegs iron nails, Farellally Moosabhoy.

Cospatrick, 1,643 plates spelter, 100 cases yellow metal sheets, and 50 cases copper sheets, Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 20 drums, linseed oil, and 2 casks chrome, Jeewabhoy Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sternoway, 101 packages cloves, Nurotum Jaithabhoy.

Morning Light, 4,000 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Riga (s), 3 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 35 bales wool Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Zanfilo (s), 15 bales cotton, Blanque, Vinay & Co.; 19 bales cotton, Morooo Succaram Major; 7,000 coir yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Arabia (s), 348 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 75 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hesson & Co.; 12 bundles ivory, Monoor Hurruckchund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS. Rs. a. p.

500	pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4 7 6
2,500	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 7¼ lbs.	5 0 6
750	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 7 lbs.	5 0 6
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 7 lbs.	5 0 0
1,000	,,	,, ,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼ lbs.	5 11 0
1,500	,,	,, Madapollams	32	,, 24	,, 2¼ lbs.	1 13 0
1,500	,,	,, ,,	32	,, 24	,, 2¼ lbs.	2 2 6

COTTON.

100	candies	New Dhollera, ready	... ... Rs. 252-55
200	,,	,, ,,	... ... ,, 255
400	,,	,, ,,	... ... ,, 255
50	,,	,, Sawginned	... ... ,, 281

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th June, 12-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th June, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th June, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th June, 10-19 A.M.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 19th June, 9-10 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 15 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 26	0 14
,, Galle	9 10	0 54
,, Kurrachee	0 30	0 9
,, Madras	1 5	0 1

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 19th June, 9 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·980, rainfall 30 cents.

VINGORLA, 19th June, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 97 cents.

CARWAR, 19th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 78, barometer 29·95, rainfall 1 inch 37 cents.

MANGALORE, 19th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 81, rainfall 80 cents.

TUTICORIN, 19th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·76.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

LaTouche, Captain, Bengal General List Infantry, on furlough, from Calcutta.

Miller, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Political, on duty, from Satara.

Parr, Staff Surgeon, Staff, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Kirkee.

Alexander, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

Macdonald, Major, 108th Regiment, on leave, to Deesa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, of the Bengal Civil Service, having produced the necessary medical certificate, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for six months.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. J. Bramly, to resign H. M.'s Ben. Civil Service from the 8th ult.

Lt.-Col. E. St. George was granted the usual subsidiary leave from the 26th April to the 6th May, the date on which he resumed charge of his office as Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Legislative Dept.

The services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, District Supt. of Police in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

Consequent on the departure on two months' privilege leave of Maj. Sharpe, the following temporary promotions have been made by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Police Department of that Province:

Capt. M. Tweedie, Offg. District Supt., 2nd grade, to be Offg. District Supt., 1st grade.

Mr. N. A. Garstin, Offg. District Supt., 2rd grade, to be Offg. District Supt., 2nd grade."

Mr. G. Hodgkinson, Head Quarters Inspector of Police, to be Offg. District Supt., 5th grade.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. J. K. Hume, Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in Burmah is promoted to the 2nn grade with effect from the 19th Dec. 1871.

Mr. L. A. W. Rind, Offg. Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in Burmah, is confirmed in that appointment in order to fill a sanctioned vacancy. Mr. Rind will continue to be employed in Burmh.

Mr. W. King, Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in Mysore, is appointed to officiate as an Asst. Conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, and will remain attached to the Province.

These appointments will have effect from this date.

Mr. G. A. Walters, Offg. Asst. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 30th April last, vice Mr. C. H. James, who in Notification No. 536, dated 30th April, was reduced to the grade of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Walters will continue to be employed in the Punjab.

Surg. Francis Day, Inspr. General of Fisheries in India, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 14th May 1872.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification in the Foreign Dept., No. 14, dated 15th January 1868, Judicial, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions of Act No. II. of 1872.

2. H. E. in Council is also pleased to declare the provisions of the Acts noted below to be applicable to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the Cantonment of Secunderabad:

Act No. VI. of 1872 (The Oaths Act).

Act No. IX. of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act).

Act No. X. of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).

Capt. T. E. Strong, Qr. Mr., 16th Regt., Bombay N. I., is appointed Asst. to the Cant. Magistrate Mhow in addition to his regtl. duties. Capt. Strong is invested with the powers of a Sub-Magt. of the 2nd class, as defined in section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Mhow Cantonment.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. F. W. Abel as Acting Consul for Belgium at Akyab.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. F. W. Abel as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1084 G, dated the 26th of May 1872, Surg. W. E. Allen assumed medical charge of the Bhopal Bat. and Political Agency on the forenoon of the 13th idem.

Capt. J. FitzGerald, Asst. Commr., 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commr. of the 3rd class with effect from the 11th March 1872.

Capt. R. Bullock Offg. Asst. Commr. 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Depy. Commr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with effect from the 8th April.

Capt. A. Farrer, Offg. Depy. Commr., 3rd class, reverted to his officiating position of Asst. Commr., 1st class, on the above date.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council.

The promotion of Messrs. G. Fitzgerald, R. A. Sterndale, and W. Donald to the second, third and fourth classes of the Financial Department, and the appointment of Mr. J. Mackey to officiate in the second class, which were notified on the 17th ultimo, take effect from the 16th April 1872.

Mr. H. N. L. Berkeley made over charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency to Mr. H. G. Cowie on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed:

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certicate to the undermentioned officers:

Dated 28th March 1872.—Surg. Maj. Francis Turnbull, M.D., of the Medl. Dept., in medical charge, 24th (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., for twenty months under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 267, dated 4th April 1872.—Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Richard Charles Lawrence, C. B., of the Ben. S. C. Resident in Nepaul,—for twenty months under the Regulations of 1854.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:

Capt. Henry Herbert Rankin, of the General List, Infy.,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:

Surg. J. Ellis, M. D., of the Medl. Dept.,—arrived at Bombay on the 28th May 1872.

Senior Apothy. (Sub-Asst. Surg.) James Bayley, attached to the Hyderabad Contingent, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and is granted the invalid pension of a Senior Apothecary, viz., Rs. 150 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col. by bt., from the date specified, under the operation of clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of 21st Dec. 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lt.-Col Alfred Butler Little, Bombay Staff Corps,—26th Feb 1872.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:

No. 408, dated 20th May 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the undermentioned officer:

Capt. Edward Robert Conolly, of the Ben. S. C., Asst. Commr. Punjab,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:

No. 319, dated 22nd April 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned.

Lt. Charles Frederic Call, of the Royal Engrs, Asst. Engr. officer 2nd grade, Asst to Chief Engineer and Asst. Secy Dept. Public Works, Nagpore,—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India is published for general information:

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 91. London, the 15th May 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—1. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.,—

Lt.-Col. W. L. Randall.
Surg. J. Ellis.

2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.,

Lt.-Col. T. Wheler, 6 months.
Lt.-Col. G. L. Fraser, 6 months.
Maj. W. Sheffield, 3 months.
Maj. J. H. Tyler, 6 months.
Maj. H. H. Godwin-Austen, 6 months.
Capt. W. Barwell, 6 months.
Surg. C. Hatchell, 6 months.

3. Capt. G. Waterhouse, General Infantry List, has been permitted to resign the service.

4. Lt.-Col. D. Briggs has been informed that he will be considered as on leave granted to him in Bombay General Order, and confirmed by Bengal General Order No. 490 of 1871.

The extension of leave which have been granted to him in this country will accordingly be cancelled. I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

The following temporary promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commst. Dept:

Capt. J. B. Smith, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl. 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, from 22nd Dec. 1871, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Dept.

Lt.-Col. W. Briggs, Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, with effect from 19th Feb. 1872, and during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj. J. Graham, Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 1st class, or until further orders.

Capt. O. M. Graham, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl, 1st class, having returned from furlough to Europe, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commsy. Genl., 2nd class, with effect from 1st March 1872, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Dept.

Lt.-Col. M. J. Brander, Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class; Maj. A. Mackenzie, Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl. 1st class, to officiate as Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class; Col. H. Mills, Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class; and Maj. G. S. Graves, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl. 1st class, on return from furlough, to officiate as Depy Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class—from 12th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj. H. B. Chalmers, Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lt. Col. J. S. Ogilvie, Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl. 1st class, to officiate as Asst. Commy. Genl. 2nd class; Col. A. Magueen, Depy. Asst. Commy Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class; Maj J.B. Cox, Sub Asst. Commy. Genl, 1st class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commy Genl 2nd class; Capt. H. J. Barton, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 3rd class, and officiating Sub Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Sub Asst. Commy. Genl. 1st class—from 13th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. Col. J. Keer, Asst. Commy. Genl. 1st class, or until further orders.

Lt. Col. W. C. R. Mylne, Asst. Commy Genl. 2nd class to officiate as Asst. Commy Genl, 1st class; Lt. Col. S. Chalmers, Depy. Asst. Commy Genl. 1st class, to officiate as Asst. Commy. Genl. 2nd class; Lt. Col. J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl. 1st class and officiating Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl 2nd class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commy. Gen. 1st class; Capt. W. G. Smith, Sub.Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commy Genl. 2nd class; Lt. T. F. Hopday, Sub.Asst. Commy. Genl., 3rd class, and officiating Sub. Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class; and Lt. E. W. Christopher, Sub-Asst Commy. Genl., 3rd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class—from 28th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. Col. A. D Dickens, C.B., Asst. Commy. Genl., 1 class, or until further or ers.

Capt. O. M. Graham, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, and officiating Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class; Capt. H. D'E W Chester, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, to officiate as Depy. Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class; and Capt. S. A. T. Judge, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 3rd class, and Offg. Sub. Asst. Commy. Genl. 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class—from 29th March 1872, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. H. R. Wroughton, Depy. Asst. Commy Genl., 2nd class, and Acting Depy. Asst. Commy Genl., 1st class, or until further orders.

Lt. C. E. Hallett, Sub Asst. Commy Genl., 3rd class, and officiating Sub Asst. Commy. Genl. 2nd class, to officiate as Sub Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, from 1st April 1872, and Lt. G. L. Eliot, Sub Asst. Commy. Genl., 3rd class, to officiate as Sub Asst. Commy. Genl., 2nd class, from 19th April 1872—during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt. A. R. Badcock, Sub Asst. Commy. Genl., 1st class, or until further orders.

With reference to the notification issued by the Home Dept., No. 390, dated 10th June 1872, the services of Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, of the Madras S. C., late Dist. Supt. of Police, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Mr. Charles Denton, Asst. to the Presidency Pay Master, Bombay, performed the duties of Presidency Pay Master, Bombay, in addition to his own, from the 13th to the 27th May 1872, inclusive.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:

1st. William Brydon, of the 101st Foot, Qr. Mr., 42nd (Assam) Regt. of N. (Light) I., 21st Feb. 1871.

The cancellation of Lt. Brydon's admission to the Ben. S. C., notified in G. G. O. No. 973, dated 4th Oct. 1870.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to reappoint Lt. R. B. Lockwood, 1st Squad. Sub., 3rd Punjab Cavy., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force with effect from the 1st Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers of the S. C. having completed, five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan. 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lts.-Col. William Gordon, Ben. S. C.; David Briggs, Ben. S. C., and Henry Stuart Bivar, Ben. S. C.,—11th June 1872.

Lts.-Col. Robert Ranken, Madras S. C.; Charles Lyons Montgomery, Ben. S. C.; Blair Thomas Reid, Ben. S. C.; Roderick Donald Macpherson, Ben. S. C.; John Pigott Nixon, Bombay S. C.; Edmund Frederick Waterman, Madras S. C.; and Richard Wallace Chambers, Ben. S. C.,—12th June 1872.

The following promotions, by brevet, are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug. 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. Charles Batchelor, Ben. Cav., 10th June 1872.

To be Captain.

Lit. Edward Harris Steel, Ben. S. C., 8th June 1872.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed 25 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col., from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 878 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Majors Wemyss Smith, Robert Stewart, John Alfred Brereton, and Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge, 12th June 1872.

Majors William Henry Paget, Thomas Charleton Hamilton, Alexander Frederic Corbett, George Corham Huxham, and Alfred Combe, 13th June 1872.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj., from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to M. M.'s approval:—

Capts. Walter Murgrve, 11th June 1872.

Capts. Henry Robert Brown Worsley and Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox, 13th June 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept. 1866, subject to H. M. approval:—

Lt. James Edward Alexander, 8th June 1872.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—No. 130, dated 29th May 1872.—Transferring Capt. E. R. Ives, of the General List, Inf, appointed by G. G. O. No. 514 of 1872 to officiate as Wing Sub, 1st Inf, to officiate as Wing Sub, 6th Inf, Hyderabad Contingent.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt. M. McN. Rind, of the 107th Foot, to officiate as Adjt., during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. A. R. Montfort, or until further orders.

H. E. the Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col. W. Payn, C. B., Comdg. 72nd Foot, to the Brig. Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigr-Genl in succession to Brig. Genl A. H. L. Wyatt, promoted to the rank of Maj.-Genl.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Munro, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is transferred from Central India to the Holkar State Railway.

Maj. B. J. C. Prior, Controller, 2nd class, 3rd grade, relieved Mr. W. A. Billings of the charge of the office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, on the afternoon of the 2nd May 1872.

Mr. W. Fernandes is appointed to the Public Works Department as an asst. 4th grade, on probation, and is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. H. Engledow, Overseer, 2nd grade, Mysore, is granted three months' leave, on medical certificate, with effect from 18th Jan. 1872, in supersession of the leave granted in Notification No. 84, dated 12th Feb. 1872.

Mr. T. H. White is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Asst. Engr., 1st grade, and posted to Oudh.

Mr H. W. Gilbert is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub Engr., 3rd grade, and posted to Oudh.

Mr. A. J. Bell, Exe. Engr., 4th grade, assumed charge of the Agra Division Military Works on the 2nd May last.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, Asst. Controller, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department,

Lt. G. B. R. Savage, R. E., attached to the Sappers and Miners, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostance on the 28th May 1872.

The following officers are transferred from the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, to the 4th Circle Military Works:—

Mr. A. Morton, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. D. A. W. Jopp, Asst. Engr., 2nd grade.

Lt. Col. J. D. Swayne, R.E., Ex. Engr., Midnapore, held charge of the Western Circle in addition to his own duties, from the 24th April to the 13th May 1872.

Mr. J. A. Ryan, accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Mily. Works Branch of the Dept.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—SMITH—June 19th, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, Mr John Johnson, Traffic Department G. I. P. Railway, Sohagpoor, to Miss Elizabeth S. Smith.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LYALL.—June 12th, at Dacca, the wife of D. R. Lyall, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLOGSTOUN—WATSON—June 13th, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. Pigot James, Herbert Clogstoun, Mad as Civil Service, to Raby, daughter of the late A. Vincent Watson, Major, H. M. 27th Regt. and niece of Brigr. Genl. A. W. Macintire, C.B.

DEATH.

RIPLEY—June 13th, at Deyrah Dhoon, Major Frederick Jervis Ripley, 11th N. I.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1872.

THE Government of India has sent us a copy of a farewell Minute by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, which may be termed a comprehensive, well digested, and vigorously written report on the whole system of the administration of justice in British India, with suggestions for its improvement. Laying down the maxim that "it "is well worth the while of every country to "have as good an administration of justice as "money can buy," Mr. Stephen goes on to inquire in what respects the working of the Law Courts in India still falls short of the standard which it ought to reach. The merits of the existing system are, in Mr. Stephen's opinion, "very great." "It is a system carefully and "laboriously constructed; superintended with "extraordinary watchfulness and care, and "worked by men who are paid for it and give "their whole attention to it." The crying abuses of neglect and delay of justice in the District Courts have been remedied; and, "with all "its faults and all its intricacy, the system is "infinitely more expeditious and effective than "that of England." This warmth of praise is somewhat inconsistent with the complaints which Mr. Stephen makes elsewhere in his Minute of the mischievous consequences of the Indian practice of entrusting both judicial and executive duties to the same officer; but Mr. Stephen would not be happy if he could not indulge in an occasional sneer at the want of method and symmetry in the English law. The chief excellence, in his eyes, of the administration of justice in this country is that "British India now possesses something much "more nearly approaching to a Code than Eng-"land or any other part of the British Empire;" and he repeats the boast he uttered in his speech on the Indian Contract Bill that "nearly every Act of much importance which "goes to make up that Code has been passed "since 1858, or is now in the course of being "passed," and that the body of it is reduced to a small compass, so that any educated man of ordinary ability can soon become familiar with the law now in operation in India. "The "best illustration of this state of things is," says Mr. Stephen, "supplied by the Indian "Penal Code. I do not hesitate to say, and "I speak with much experience of the subject, "that a young man of good capacity would get "a far better and more scientific notion of cri-"minal law in general, and of the Indian "criminal law in particular, from a week's "study of the Penal Code, than he could get "from any amount of study of such books as "Roscoe's Criminal Pleading, Archbold's Crimi-"nal Practice, or even Russell on Crimes." The important work of the consolidation of statute law in India may, therefore, be pronounced complete, and Mr. Stephen suggests that the Codes might always be kept up to date by being revised once every five years or so, and so amended as to incorporate in the law the decisions of Judges on points that required elucidation. It is, then, not the law, but the machinery of the Courts of Justice which, in Mr. Stephen's opinion, now needs to be altered or renewed.

Mr. Stephen sums up what has been done, and what remains to be done, in these words:—"British India has made greater progress "towards the condition of a single homogeneous "empire governed by a single homogeneous "system of law in the last ten years than it had "made in the whole of its previous history. I "think that the time has come to give practical "recognition to this fact by moulding its judicial "institutions accordingly." What, then, are the deficiencies of these judicial institutions? Mr. Stephen admits that justice cannot be administered so satisfactorily here as at home, because throughout India the authority of the Judges cannot be controlled by the criticism of the Bar and the Press. In default of these checks, it is necessary to maintain a cumbrous system of supervision and reference from one Court to another, and Mr. Stephen plainly asserts that appeals from subordinate Judges to the higher Courts are generally appeals from a competent tribunal to one that is comparatively uninstructed. This grave charge he supports by evidence showing, first, that the subordinate Judges now enjoy a better legal training than the superior Judges, and, secondly, that, except in Bombay, where there is a separation between the judicial and the executive branches in the service, the best men have been taken away to fill higher ranks of the Covenanted Service, Civilians have as a rule executive as well as judicial functions to fulfil and are unable to discharge both well. As regards the first point, Mr. Stephen brings out in startling relief the results of the education of natives for judicial posts. "It "cannot," he says, "by any means be affirmed "that an appeal from a Subordinate to a Dis-"trict Judge is always or even usually an ap-"peal from a worse to a better lawyer. The "Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs are more and "more coming to be men who have received a "regular legal education at one of the three "Presidencies;" and, out of 528 Judges of Courts of First Instance in the Regulation Provinces, 493 are natives and 35 only Europeans, so that "substantially, all the litigation, "except what takes place in less than half of "the Small Cause Courts, begins before "natives." The younger native Judges Mr. Stephen speaks of as "both morally and intel-"lectually far superior to their predecessors," and he does not believe they are corrupt, though suitors will, till the people are educated to know the law, always continue the custom of the country of feeing Judges' servants without the Judges knowing anything about the matter or being able if they wished it to give a biassed decision. At all events, there the native Judges are, and, as we cannot shut them out of the reckoning, we must organize a judicial system that shall include them and turn their talents to the best possible use. This must be done by increasing to some extent the powers of Subordinate Judges, and at the same time improving the character of the Courts of Appeal, from the Courts of Session upwards. To quote one of Mr. Stephen's "Conclusions," "civil judicial work is at present "ill done inasmuch as the inferior Judges are "better trained for it than the superior Judges, "who are not trained at all." Our object, then, should be to get better trained Judges for the superior Courts, and this end cannot be achieved without a separation of judicial and executive duties. Mr. Stephen proposes to effect this separation gradually, and only to take "civil judi-"cial work" out of the hands of executive officers. "Criminal judicial functions must be kept mainly "in the hands of the district officers," but the action of these officers must be guided henceforth, in Non-Regulation as well as Regulation Provinces, by strict rules of law.

It is easy to trace the origin of the Government of India's recent emphatic assertion of the supremacy of the law in India in the repeated protests which Mr. Stephen makes against "the deeply-rooted prejudice, "which assumes all sorts of forms, that there is "an opposition in the nature of things between "law and executive vigour." "Nothing," he says again, "can be more destructive of all "executive vigour than an uneasy suspicion that "the course which an officer intends to take "may very probably be illegal; nothing more "conducive to it than the certainty that it is "warranted by express law." And, once more touching on this sore subject, he remarks:—"Nothing has struck me more forcibly in India "than the almost inveterate prejudice in the "minds of many District Officers that law, in-"stead of being, as it is, that which the Legisla-"ture enacts, has an independent existence and "character of its own, and is a sort of mysterious "enemy to them which, if introduced into what "are unfortunately called Non-Regulation Pro-"vinces, will prevent all vigorous executive "action. It is my belief that this is a mistake." The gist of the whole Minute is, in fact, that Mr. Stephen considers the unflinching enforcement of the Reign of Law throughout every province of British India to be the best security for the permanence of our rule. But the Law can only, he believes, be interpreted and upheld by trained lawyers; and we subjoin an outline of the scheme by which he proposes to effect a breach in the ranks of the Covenanted Service, and to gain admission for English and native lawyers to high judicial posts in all parts of the country. If the reform he proposes be carried out, its natural corollary will be the throwing open of the Political and Revenue Departments of the State to competent men taken from the Army, the Uncovenanted Service, or from the trading and professional classes; and in the following propositions for the reform of the judicial administration we rejoice to think that we have foreshadowed the complete destruction of the monopoly of Government offices now held by the Covenanted Civil Service:—

I would take the Division (in Madras there are no Divisions, but the Districts are very large) as the unit of judicial administration, though the local Government should be empowered to vary it. I would leave much as they are the powers of the Assistant Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Magistrates of Districts in criminal matters, nor would I alter the powers of the Civil Courts of First Instance; but I would constitute in each Division a Civil and a Criminal Court, of which the Civil and Sessions Judge should be president, and all the Full-power Magistrates and Subordinate Judges in the Division should be *ex-offic

it to the native. When I reached the top of the ridge up whose sides I had contrived to get, I found myself looking down upon Vehar Lake and a deal of uneven ground that gathers for it. The water, bearing the reflection of the clouds, shone like the surface of a bit of polished coal, and the hills on the other side seemed dressed in bluish-black mournings about the lower regions while their heads were enveloped in crape-like wreaths of mist—altogether, a lugubrious picture, suggestive of dismal comparisons. Down the hill side I went desperately and then walked along the flat —"flat" being a word I use most decidedly advisedly. Leaving Vehar on my left, I followed the track up a valley, down between the hills on either side of which I afterwards learned the waters of the Toolsee basin are to flow into Vehar when they are set free. The jungle hereabouts shut out any breeze there might have been, as if it had been jealous of entertaining other than its own vapours, which struck me as being at this time hot, heavy, and steamy, and closely related to fever, ague, and kindred afflictions. After dancing about for half-an-hour in the execution of the best steps to avoid the mud and the slush and circumambulate the huge stones which reared themselves in the path, forming side-supports for dirty little cataracts, I reached the top of the hill that barred the valley, and found myself looking down upon another valley, the basin of the future lake. This I had no difficulty in knowing. The crowd of leaf-covered huts, with holes for crawling into instead of doors, in which native women were grinding with the ancient buzzing handstone the material for the domestic dinner; the long perspective of coolies moving about carrying baskets of earth of a colour scarcely distinguishable from their skins; the mason-work; the European inspectors; the monotonously-moving bullocks; the not infrequent sound of blasting operations, all would have informed me that this busy scene—so much in contrast with the stillness that reigned in the valleys and jungles around—a silence probably unbroken by similar noises since the Deluge—could be no other than famous Toolsee —or, would you prefer it, notorious? But onwards, my coolie guide! The rain is finding its way through every joint of my harness, and the sooner we reach the friendly bungalow of Mr. O. D. Clark, the Assistant Acting Executive Engineer for the Municipality, the better. Confound it! Descending that ridge I had nearly fallen, and the grooved mark of my heel may be traced through the mud for nearly a yard. Splash! I have saved my back from being broken at the expense of getting nearly half-drowned in a foot-deep mud puddle. A clamber up another hill-face, studded with stunted jungle, and, thank goodness, your Correspondent has arrived safely within the porch of the temporised residence of Mr. Clark, and is kindly greeted for the sake of yourself and the journal I have once already lied immortal.

After having a —— well, a biscuit, we went out to the verandah, and looked about us, and as the bungalow stands upon an eminence, destined at an early day in the future to become an island, I had a favourable opportunity of noticing what kind of place Toolsee was. Perhaps you would like to step on to the verandah and join us in our observations. To the east (in front of us), the north (to the left of us), the west (behind us), and the south (on the right of us) there are hills; the small hill on the right is the dividing ridge, to the top of which I had just clambered when I obtained my first view of Toolsee; the highest hills in front belong to the Salsette range, as also do the equally high hills which run by the back of the hill on which this bungalow stands; the hills to the left are cleft in a northerly direction by a gorge worn by the river Tasso. All these hills enclose a hollow 250 acres in extent, and this, one need scarcely be told, is the basin of the future Toolsee lake, which is expected to impound 51,000,000 gallons of water equal to affording 30 days' supply of 45 gallons per head per diem to the present population. In the hills over against you, and a little to the left, there is another gorge running in upon the Toolsee basin in a westerly direction. Down this the Tasso runs, and the little hill in front of us, one of the many knolls in the valley which are destined to become insulated, hides from you the fact that after rounding the base of the brae-face in which the Kennery Caves are set, the Tasso turns abruptly to the north, and runs down the gorge we noticed previously on our left, and which, you will now notice, dips down the Kennery Valley nearly in a line with the Toolsee basin. The valley before us seems so well suited by nature to be a lake, that it is a wonder it has not gathered water in its bosom already without the intervention of engineering talent; but these brown furrows you see radiating through the valley in the direction of the Tasso are water-courses draining off into the main stream, which although at present dry as in its season as wild a river as ever came down at Lodore. Obviously, it only requires Tasso to be dammed (engineeringly and orthodoxly speaking) to catch the water in a lake which would be held from breaking through the nullah towards Vehar by the dividing ridge to the south there and from rushing down the Kennery valley at the other end by the dam. And this is the main idea which Mr. Rienzi Walton, our Acting Executive Engineer, has seized, and a good idea it seems likely to turn out. We shall now don oilskins and go to see the dam—No 1 dam, it is called. The roads are covered with a Mulligatawny-soup-looking substance; you find coolies sitting huddled under trees, the rain glistening on their brown skins, or splashing bare-legged homewards down the valley, their heads and shoulders covered with coarse blankets; the buffalo which is mixing the mortar walks miserably round his circle head downwards, swishing his heavy wet tail from side to side as he squirches the mud beneath his hoofs in the track he has worn for himself; everything, in fact, you find looking miserable, but the European inspector whom we meet, who greets us with a good-morning as he wipes the drops off a ruddy healthy face. You know that every day's work is precious now, and though the fear is expressed to the inspector that he should not have let the coolies go, even if the rain were falling, he tells you cheerily in a rough Scotch voice that "it was that wet that the puir wretches couldna' possibly work, but they wud a' be back again at twelve o'clock; and as for the wark at the dam, it was sae far forrit that nobody need be feared about it, because he would finish a' that was wanted himself in half-a-dozen 'oors." Our inspector then accompanied us to the dam, from the top of which we could look down through the Toolsee valley in front of us, or at the Kennery gorge behind, which never more is likely to brawl from bank to brae with the forty or fifty feet deep flood of Tasso. This dam was a serious undertaking, especially when the short time given to the contractors to complete it in is taken into consideration. The masonry is dovetailed into the neck of the gorge, and we fear Tasso may kick as it choose against the new barrier to its old highway to the sea; the strength of the dam seems more than equal to the task set down for it—a very serious one indeed, for Mr. Ormiston has said that "it is essential that the safety of this dam should be put beyond all doubt, as its failure would in all probability cause also that of the Vehar dams." The foundations are of solid masonry 50 feet thick, and the height of this No. 1 dam will be eventually 74 feet, while the length will be 485 feet along the top. The stones are laid in mortar, a deviation from the original purpose, which was to use chunam. When Mr. Clark arrived on the ground on the 10th of April last, it occurred to him that the dam should not be built in chunam but that a cement of mortar should be introduced, because this would harden almost at once whilst chunam would take a considerable time, although the whole time at the disposal of the contractors before the monsoon was not much more than a month. Our late Commissioner, Mr. Hope, fell in with Mr. Clark's recommendation, which accordingly was carried out, the dam now being built in a mortar consisting of 1½ part of sand to 1 of lime. At present the dam has been raised only 45 feet, but to the top of this will be added a wooden weir filled in with concrete, which will raise the dam to a height of 25 feet, sufficient to hund a considerable quantity of water for the coming season's supply. Next year, when the monsoon is over, the weir will be removed, and the building of the pucka stone dam recommenced. The material used is a very hard dark blue trap, which is quarried within a distance of 300 feet from the dam, and about 90,000 square feet of masonry of the kind called "uncoursed rubble" will be put into the work. The sand is brought by bullocks from Tanna, and the lime by the same means from Andaree and Yerlapala. But now we have seen all we can of the dam, and we may walk towards the dividing ridge. About 200 yards from the dam, what is called the channel commences, and this is a deep cutting which is meant to keep up a flow of water on the level of the tunnel which is being bored under the dividing ridge. A few coolies are down in the trench detaching the rock or handing the pasty mud to coolies above, who are mostly women—and mothers, as is testified by the sun-baked babies who squat here and there in a puddle, dressed only in a covering which goes over their heads and half way down their backs, and are evidently full already of Oriental philosophy, which induces them in perfect silence and contentedness to utilise the rain in mud pies instead of finding it inconvenient and squalling as an English baby would certainly do under similar circumstances. This channel is 280 feet long, and 3 feet broad at the bottom, dipping 1 in a 1,000 instead of 1 in 2,500 as was formerly intended. The heaviness of this part of the work may be learned from the fact that 50,000 cubic feet have been blasted, and 300,000 cubic feet of earth excavated, from the trench. The depth of the channel will range from 0 to 59 feet, and it has been carried through hard trap rock.

At the end of the trench we catch sight of a hole, and this, we are informed, is the mouth of the tunnel, another extremely serious and important part of the works. Here the signs of labour are more numerous than we have seen them during any part of our morning's walk. Out of the hole comes a perpetual stream of coolies, men and women, bearing pieces of rock or baskets of earth; and into the hole flows another stream to keep the work a-going. Near the mouth of the tunnel there is a windlass, and buckets full of mud go up while empty buckets go down, and so on, up and down, down and up, without a pause. There is here an arrangement to keep water from flowing down the trench and drowning the coolies in the tunnel like rats in a hole, and brown light-weights are busying themselves about it. We walk on a little further, and the shaft sunk here is for a penstock to regulate the flow in Vehar when things are in a flowable condition. This shaft serves also the purpose of allowing the tunnel to be worked on two faces. Further on we come to another shaft covered by a slight roof, under which coolies have packed themselves like herring in a barrel in order to get out of the rain. A windlass is being worked on a platform, and up and down the shaft are proceeding buckets full of mud and buckets empty; and in a corner some coolies are grinding at a thermantidote which shoots air down below along a canvas spout. Further on we arrive at the other end of the shaft, which altogether is 535 feet long. "Wud ye care to go into the tunnel?" says our Scotch convoy. "Thank ye, Mr. MacEwan," I say, "I have no objections;" and accordingly Mr. Clark, the inspector, and I proceed up the rocky gully into which the tunnel debouches. When we come to the tunnel mouth, Mr. Clark, who has been inside many times before, doesn't think it worth while to go in again; and so handing my Sairey Gamp —I mean my umbrella—and my coat to a cooly handmaiden to hold, I take a look in at the darkness, made visible by a candle or two, and plunge in with a "do or die" sort of air, my friend the inspector leading. I was soon conscious of several things. I found I would need to be very cautious, for if I repeated the trick of walking with my head downwards and came against another female navvy, bearing a basket of mud and liquid upon her head, I would almost to a certainty be anointed with the savoury mess. I found about a second afterwards that after all I *must* watch where my feet were going, or I would once more go over the shins in a puddle of moist mud and rock percolations. There are huge stones in the path, too. That I ought to have seen, but at the moment I became conscious of the fact—painfully conscious, let it be understood—I was watching, with a knowing "I-see-you-there" expression on my countenance, a puddle that was glittering six yards in front of me beneath the rays of a sickly wick. I spread out my hands to keep my balance; but my hands suffered—why, did I not remember that the rock had not been shaven with a plane? that it was angular, that it was uncommonly hard? Correspondent of the *Pioneer*! I thought on your wisdom when too late. You had said frankly that you did not see that your duty to your journal involved a descent to such unearthly regions; and here am I—flop! into a puddle; splash! into another in trying to save myself bang I go against a coolie. This is dreadful. However, I reach the end of this face of the tunnel. The picture before me seemed an extract from Dr. Faustus or the chronicles of Mephistopheles. In front of a rough wall of rock were half-a-dozen coolies boring with rock-augurs which growled and scraped strangely among the grit. Some of the coolies were squatting, others were working over their heads; they were all preternaturally silent; and the yellow unhealthy-looking candles showed the perspiration running off them as though they were in the vicinity of the stoves of Pluto. I felt the heat also now, and its results steeplechased over my brow, dropped from the tip of my nose, and ran in streams all over me. The thermometer, had there been one, would, I am certain, have touched 180 degrees. The coolies did not appear to me to be making much progress. The section of the tunnel is 7 feet by 4 feet—not a very large surface; but the rock encountered has been exceptionally stiff to work, and even though the coolies have been urged on by the temptation of bonuses, as they were just now when my friend the inspector told them that for doing ten feet within a certain time they would have Rs. 20 distributed among them as a reward, they have been unable to get along as the contractors could wish. The average progress in No. 1 face was 3 feet 6 in. a day; in No. 2 face, 3 feet 2 in. a day; in No. 1 heading running north from penstock, 8 in. a day; in No. 2 heading, running south from penstock, 1 foot 2 in. a day; in No. 3 heading, running north from shaft, 1 foot a day; in No. 4, heading, running south from shaft, about 1 foot a day. The reason of the slowness of procedure in the faces starting from the shaft and the penstock is partly that the rock is hard est there, and partly the difficulty of getting rid of the smoke arising from blasting, which chokes and blinds the men. I was glad to get out of the tunnel to breathe freely once again, and I relieved the cooly of my coat and put up my umbrella with the sense that after all I knew worse things than being out in the rain. But a new temptation was not far off. My friend the Scotchman thought I might like to go down the shaft; I thought I would, too; and so away we hied ourselves to the region of the thermantidote. A bucket—one of the ordinary mud pails—was sent up for the Sahibs. I let the Inspector go down first, and away he disappeared into the gloom. Shortly afterwards, the second bucket came up, I grasped the rope; tried, with considerable success, to get the muddy edge of the pail into a position where it would not bump against my knees; bade a tragic farewell to Mr. Clark; and then the windlass set to work. The bucket would hit the edge of the shaft, my helmet would insist upon coming nearly off till my equilibrium was endangered by attempts to catch it. But the last foot of the 52 which the shaft is in depth was reached in safety, and I went forward to where another gang of coolies were blasting. The bags of powder they handled in the most careless way, vicinity to candles being thought nothing of; and I was told by Mr. Clark that one day he was horrified to see a fellow fire a fuse, mount the shaft with some open powder in one hand and a lighted candle in the other, and when near the top, blow out the light and then stick the head of the candle into the powder without looking to see whether a spark was left in it or not! Notwithstanding the thermantidote, which was all very well as long as you stuck your head into the air-shoot, I was glad to get out of the mine and clutch a rope while consigning myself once more to a dirty but friendly bucket. On the way up I very nearly had my head tickled with the descending pail, but nevertheless I reached the upper regions safely. This was plenty work for one morning, and back to the bungalow we went, feeling very tired, very hot, very wet—and very dry.

In these notes I have said nothing about the necessity for an additional source of water supply to Bombay, nor have I alluded to the series of panee-skirmishes in the Town Hall where Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Hope led the opposing forces. I have merely endeavoured to give a general idea of the works, which have the merit of simplicity, and (so far as I could see) of efficiency. Another dam still remains to be built—viz., on the dividing ridge, which is to be raised by 25 feet to bring it to the level of No. 1 dam. This work cannot be undertaken this year, and there would be no necessity for this, seeing that the main dam has only attained to less than a third of its ultimate height. It would not be easy to say how much water can be thrown into Vehar this season, but there is every reason to believe it will not be inconsiderable. All the mason-work is now stopped, and the only thing requisite to give us more water this year is the completion of the tunnel, and this will probably take place by the 15th of next month, arrangements having been made whereby the rain will prove no barrier to the subterranean operations. A remarkable thing about the works is the celerity with which they have been performed by the contractors. Coolie labour was difficult to get, otherwise the energy they have shown would have resulted even better than it has. It seems to be understood that Messrs. Scott and McClelland will lose money on the contract, but they have nevertheless wrought (represented by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hewitson) as if their object was to get water into Vehar this year regardless of expense. On the 10th of April the work was staked out by Mr. Walton and Mr. Clark, and then the contractors, a few days afterwards, commenced work by digging the trench, making roads, sinking the penstock and shaft, and excavating the foundation of the dam. The masonry of the dam was commenced on the 13th May, and only a month was left wherein to raise the portion we have mentioned. The health at Toolsee has been wonderfully good, and notwithstanding that 2,000 coolies have been engaged scarcely one death from disease has taken place. This contrasts well with the mortality that reigned at Vehar Lake when it was being constructed, no less than 25 per cent. of the European contractors being then swept off. Doubtless much of this is due to the seasons in which the different works were commenced—Vehar being begun in October, after the rains, Toolsee in the hot, but healthy, season. It is questioned therefore whether it would not be best to allow operations at Toolsee to be resumed at the beginning of next year rather than immediately after the monsoon has finished.

Now, I think I have said much more than I intended, and I must stop. It is needless to say that I thanked Mr. Clark, in the name of the *Bombay Gazette* collectively and individually, as well as in the name of its enormous moral influence; so I shall conclude by saying that I mounted a grey, and turned for Bhandoop, reflecting how strange it was that hills I now saw green would soon be covered or made islands, that the valley, now moving with bullocks and carts, would soon be invisible, that those fine Palmyra palms, these banians, those teak saplings, even those jungle shrubs, the haunts of lizards, snakes, and scorpions, would soon have to disappear before the rising waters of the Toolsee Lake.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 17TH JUNE.

This has been an extraordinary season. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the heat was peculiarly trying to one and all. We have, comparatively speaking, a small European population, and out of our limited number we have had, I regret to say, no less than five deaths from heat-appoplexy. The natives have also suffered. Men and women have died suddenly in various parts of the city and in the districts. The dengue fever has prostrated whole families. A great many deaths have doubtless occurred from it, but I think I can safely put down three-fourths of the casualties to neglect. Our superstitious population incline to the belief that demoniacal agents have much to do with the disease, and that it will disappear without treatment. The presence of the horoscopist is required in almost every afflicted circle, and wide-awake Brahmins are making colossal fortunes: they are feasted daily in order that they may appease the ire of the Hindoo gods. Some Rs. 50,000 are alleged to have been laid out collectively on appropriate sacrificial offerings. On Saturday last, at midnight, we received unexpectedly pitying favour from Jupiter Pluvius. The clouds gathered around us, and a disagreeable hurricane raised the dust and enveloped the country with it. Rain, accompanied by peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, descended on *terra firma* and did not cease till our supply amounted, according to pluviometrical reading, to 2·78 in. On Sunday the weather was very pleasant, but we feel the effects of the sun to-day. Several waggons were put in motion by the violent wind at the Wudwan railway station, and driven to a distance of a mile, and other loaded waggons were capsized: two porters were thus killed in the execution of their duty, and a third is in a precarious state from severe bruises. Two Mussulmen were also found dead close to the station.

SIMLA, 15TH JUNE.

The monsoon broke upon us vindictively yesterday in two savage outbursts of thunder, lightning, rain, and very large hailstones, which did much damage to the flowers and helped to thin the superabundant crops of plums and apples. There were many anxious upward looks as the evening progressed, as last night was the one chosen for Lord Northbrook's "evening party," undress. Many elderly officials prayed for rain, as only the night before Mrs. Davies had given a ball, and at these pleasant parties it is *de rigeur* for elderly officials to dance. Both were *good* parties, and that of last night was very numerously attended, and as the guests departed early they had a clear sky both going and returning. To-day being devoted to a half celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day is again blessed with Queen's weather, and there is a chance of the Volunteers coming home with dry uniforms after their inspection by the Viceroy. The damage done yesterday is considerable, and coolies are everywhere employed cleaning the paths from the *debris* washed down by the torrents, and repairing drains long blocked up or fallen in.

His Excellency the Viceroy has caused a circular to be sent to all Governments requesting them to recommend charitable institutions for his support, and in future the applications of individuals into whose merits, and to the merits of institutions recommended by them, chiefly *number one*, he has no means of enquiring into sufficiently. Lord Northbrook wishes, it is said, that his private charities and personal grants to public institutions should be as general as the sums he intends to distribute will admit of. It is sad to think that besides well recommended hospitals and district relief funds, his Lordship should have a most extensive correspondence entailed on him by loafers, European and native, of every sort, who seem to think they have but to ask and to receive, and by placing his charities in the hands of local authorities and committees he hopes to escape these barefaced assaults on his good-nature and his purse. The latter is by all applicants thought to be as inexhaustible as the former.

His Excellency has given the Calcutta Medical College a gold medal, which it is this year proposed to award to the best essay by graduates of that institution on the predisposing causes of the fever which has for a long time raged in the Burdwan district and the means to be adopted for their removal and future prevention.

Among his Lordship's other public subscriptions are Rs. 1,000 to the Mayo Memorial; a cup value Rs. 500 to the Northern India Rifle Association; one worth Rs. 100 to a similar club at Bangalore.

Our new Commissioner, Mr. Gore Ousely, C. S., is daily expected in Simla.

There are no appointments or notifications of any general interest in to-day's *Gazette of India*.

NASSICK, 18TH JUNE.

On Sunday the 9th Nassick was visited by a thunder and hail storm, and the rain-fall was about half an inch. Up to 10th instant partial showers fell, and in all it is supposed that about two inches of rain have fallen in this district. More rain is greatly needed, and cholera is hanging about the town. Since its outbreak about 255 persons or more have been taken ill, and the death-rate has been great—about 105 have died therefrom. The authorities are doing their best, and for this philanthropy they deserve the gratitude of all. Grain, too, is now at famine price, and to make matters worse, there is *shortly* to be a very large gathering (*shevcuth*) in this place. The festival comes on every 12th year, and lasts 18 months. What with cholera in the town, the scarcity of water, the dearness of provisions, and with some thousands of strange "Saddoos" and hundreds of thousands of pilgrims our future looks gloomy. It is fortunate, however, that we have an able Collector and Magistrate, who will no doubt be allowed to act as he deems fit. Were I to relate to you the sufferings of some of the ryots you would pity them. The Bheels, coolies, and Mhars who do not plunder get together a large quantity of tamarind, boil it in water with white clay, and—would you believe?—they with their young ones live on this. Others get onion and other roots, boil them down, and live upon them. Such are the sufferings of the poor, and will not this great jathra make their sufferings greater? Report saith that Mr. Tagore is to go to Tanna and Mr. Hammick, C. S., to Poona.

I would be doing wrong were I not to write and say that all in this town and even in the zilla are rejoiced to find and learn that Her Most Gracious Majesty has at last honoured Sir Cowasjee Jehangeergee, C. S. I. May he live long for the good of his country is the wish of all. Your correspondent knows from facts before him that Sir Cowasjee's private charities have been great—at all times his purse was open for the orphan and the widow, for the poor and destitute, and, what is more, many of the sufferers of the share mania have been generously helped by him.

Our bridge to Bhuggoor is now nearly ready, and we owe much to the exertions of Col. Houghton and to his assistant, Mr. Clabby.

MHOW, 18TH JUNE.

Another tremendous downpour of rain last night, accompanied by high winds, thunder and lightning. We have now had rain almost daily since the 13th instant. It is now even pleasant and cool during the days, and, as all apprehensions of cholera are now entirely removed, there is naturally much grumbling among all the European troops in camp, who are still kept confined to barracks. Confinement to barracks for a week or so is all well enough; but the soldier cannot reasonably be expected to put up with this inconvenience for any length of time—and they have now been subjected to this for *some months*. This is now really becoming intolerable, and it is hoped Sir George Montgomery, C.S.I., will immediately issue an order removing the now entirely unnecessary restriction.

Captain Newmarch, R. E., is I believe now in Bombay. It is hoped he will take advantage of his presence there to enquire into the truth or otherwise of the rumour, very freely circulated here, that not long ago a store-keeper of his department died worth some half a lac of rupees, and that the money (all in Government notes, too, I am credibly informed) was at one time in the possession of another subordinate of the gallant captain, and in whom not only he but the chief engineer of the circle has great confidence. It is, of course, nothing wrong for a man to be in possession of a lot of money when it can be reasonably thought that he has come by it honestly. In this case, however, (whatever may be the real facts of the case) appearances are all against this charitable view, inasmuch as the deceased was, before joining the Public Works Department, I understand, known to have been worth comparatively nothing, was not employed for any lengthened period, nor did he get a very handsome pay—indeed, it is calculated that if he had saved every pie of his pay for the whole length of his service he could not have made, by this means alone, one-twentieth of the sum he had at the time of his decease. It is evident that one trustworthy official at least in the department knew what the man was worth; and perhaps Captain Newmarch or Colonel Cadell may think it worth his while to enquire whether the money was honestly come by or not, and if not, whether the gentleman who acted as a sort of departmental banker was right in holding funds which he at least may have known were not come by in a strictly legitimate way. And perhaps Government might not think it amiss to depute Mr. Pritchard to take a trip in this direction to enquire into this and similar other affairs which are the free talk of the bazaar. A thorough investigation must do good; if the rumours are false, the parties whose names are mixed up in them will have the full benefit of the investigation; if true, the interests of Government will be greatly served.

The board, assembled lately to enquire into the cause of the cholera breaking out in the 19th Regiment, has reported that no blame whatever attaches to the regimental authorities.

The Major-General Commanding the Division, at the instance of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, has caused a public letter to be addressed to the medical officers of the 15th Hussars, thanking them for the very timely precautions they adopted by which the spread of cholera was arrested in their corps.

The Artillery have lately been having some very good outdoor sports, particulars of which I will send you another day.

THE (NON) PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hate Custom House officers—and Custom Houses generally. To have one's baggage searched on arriving in Bombay from England, and again in England on arriving from India, has always been annoying to me. Since this ordeal has been forced upon me several times in my travels, I have become a confirmed smuggler, out of pure opposition to the searching, rummaging of trunks propensities of Custom House officers. I also am always pleased to hear, when any one has succeeded in thoroughly "getting to windward" (I believe is the nautical phrase) of the Custom House authorities.

I was therefore intensely amused to hear on Saturday last that the s.s. Scanderia, Captain Carroll, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, had early that morning steamed out of port without a *part clearance* and without a *pilot*. Such a defiance of Custom House law, the *preventive* service, so thoroughly *prevented* and circumvented, amuses me more than I can describe. Whilst amused, however, it must not be forgotten that rumour hath it, that there is a ring about the whole affair not at all of the true metal. Mr. MacAllright, of the great Metal Mart, the Scanderia's agent, can doubtless explain to Government, in the most satisfactory manner, the Scanderia's levanting so unceremoniously. But the question in my mind is, will she be allowed to go through the Suez Canal without a port clearance—from her last port? In any case it is very jolly for me (incorrigible smuggler as I am) to have an opportunity of chaffing those d——d Custom House officers.

What measures will be adopted by the Master Attendant's Department to prevent ships leaving without a pilot is not known. The head new broom it is reported is very surly on the subject of the Scanderia's escape—and my little active friend of 30 years' service in the department (the cove of Cork) is very buoyant over the matter, and his wicked eyes wink worse than ever, as he chuckles to mimself and says—"Well, if I had been the Master Attendant I'm d——d if they should have corked my eye in this manner."

SMUGGLER.

P.S.—Mrs. S. has just looked over my shoulder (a fact) and asks what is the meaning of d——d in my letter. I explained to her it meant *dengued*—adjective of that horrible disease dengue fever—of which we have so much now.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 31st MAY.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Capt. W. D. Anderson, anchored in harbour, with the English mail of the 31st ult. on board. The Sumatra experienced strong S. W. monsoon with heavy sea. She brought the following passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mrs. Rainey, infant, and female servant.	Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, infant, and two children.
M s. Tarrant's two native servan s.	Mr. Yates.
Mr. and Mrs. Havelock.	Col. Dowell's ayah.
Mrs. Fisher's ayah.	Mr. W. Bannatyne.
Mrs. Biggs.	Mr. G. Silver.
Mr. Oliphant.	Mr. C. Seagrove.
	Mr. C. Barton.

From Brindisi.

Mr. Ewans.	Mr. Logan.

From Suez.

One ayah.	Twenty firemen, &c.

From Aden.

M. Baider and wife.	Mr. Astell.
18 Bank and file, 5 wome. children.	12 Mr. McArthur.
Capt. Morris.	Mr. J. Wiseman.
	Mr. James Sp ars.

Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary. I can take Dr. de Jongh's oil without any of those nauseous qualities with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen it has caused an improvement of these symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon, and so justly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, 4 agents and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 29.

The Stock Exchange will be open to-morrow and so will the markets of Mincing Lane, but it may be considered a foregone conclusion that the money articles in Thursday morning's papers will report the amount of buying and selling as, "this being Derby Day no business was done." Mr. Hughes, that rabid hater of all that is racing and all that appertains thereto, will no doubt oppose the—"Mr. Speaker, I move that we now adjourn," &c., but, like everybody else, the House will give itself a holiday. Not a few of the Liberals are staunch supporters of the turf, and the gravest matter ever debated would not save a count out to-morrow. Of the probable starters, three are owned by members of the Commons and three by the Upper House, and, should Queen's Messenger prove the victor, no doubt the Lords will receive Lord Falmouth with the cheer the Lower House accorded to Mr. Merry when Thormanby had won just twelve years ago. The Pope, it is well known, sat in breathless anxiety at the Vatican to get the news of Kettledrum's success, and most of us can remember how Paris hailed Gladiateur's victory as wiping out the defeat of Waterloo. The present Derby is of more than usual interest, it being looked upon as a certainty, by many of the cleverest and best judges, for an animal who is afflicted by an infirmity pronounced by the ablest of the veterinary school to render the task set him impossible; and, till the running for the Guineas, ninety-nine out of a hundred would not countenance the chance of either of the two horses on whom odds are now so readily and so heavily laid. The book-makers, to a man, considered that every guinea laid against Prince Charlie and Cremorne was so much good money in the bank, but the two-year old form has asserted itself. The horses will go to the post in much the form I depicted in my last. All sorts of rumours are of course afloat, and there is not a "tipster" who has not some wonderful outsider at tempting long odds. Were Prince Charlie a sound horse, I should name him as absolute winner by many lengths, for nothing of his age could then live with him. But owing to his infirmity, which certainly should stop him over that severe course, not so trying as it was, yet still very severe, I think Cremorne must beat him and reluctantly I own it, for this splendid son of Blair Athol is the best three-year old ever foaled, and I do not except Sterling, Queen's Messenger, Drummond, and little Almoner all possess stamina, and to give them a chance of winning, the pace must, from first to last, be as severe as horse-flesh can make it. The weather promises to be lovely, and the course is reported to be in excellent running order, we may therefore expect to see a faster running race than ever it was in Kettledrum's year. Drummond, the touts declare, is lame, but his gait in walking is very slovenly, owing to his upright pasterns, and I believe him to be sound enough. Laburnum is a perfectly sound horse in wind and limb, but whether he will be in the vein to gallop the race itself alone can tell us: he is now ridden in blinkers, and, I hear, thoroughly disgusted the Baron in his trial last week. These King Toms are very uncertain, but when they mean galloping it is hard to beat them. We must remember how Kingcraft and King Alfred acquitted themselves, the latter of whom, after being in the rear division in the race for the Guineas, and being beaten by two inferior horses at Newmarket, yet lost the Derby by only half a length. Do not by this understand that I have any faith in Laburnum. I think Marshal Bazaine will make a better fight of it than his namesake did at Metz.

Mr. Merry has appropriately named his colt Gladiolus, and already there are vast sums pending on the quantities. The colt was scratched last Saturday, having run away with his lad when at exercise, and being severely injured by that abominable modern innovation—wire-fencing. Freeman also has been struck out, so this great stable will be unrepresented. The same bad luck has followed Sir Joseph Hawley, for both Bathnal Green and Alvarez have suffered severely from influenza, and it has carried off his promising filly Derelict, who ran Reine to a short head in the Thousand Guineas. Patriarch will be started to force the pace for Queen's Messenger, and Ruffle will perform a like service for little Almoner. Fordham does not ride Drummond, but will be on Winslow, who is trained by his own relative Drewill. He in the autumn conveyed the idea of being a long, weak, narrow-looking colt, but he has, I hear, filled out and thickened considerably, but his weak-looking hind legs cannot be altered Hunter will have the mount on Drummond, and I understand that some rousing gallops Fordham gave him temporarily knocked him up. A few long shots have been taken at Helmet, and if the ungenerous brute would only make up his mind to try, he is capable of great things. Blanton thinks well of Bertram, who is certain to run better than he did in the City and Suburban, when his boy rider was half frozen and completely tired out with the numerous false starts. I do not expect to see the Druid anywhere, as Cocoanut beat him very easily in his trial. Statesman is improving rapidly, but is not quite the class of his other big brother General Peel, who, by the way, is begetting some splendid stock for Mr. Guliver of Swaleliffe. Raby Castle, Westland, and Miserrimus have no chance, and young Sydmonton, one of the cleverest outsiders, is to be rid len out for a place.

FRIDAY, May 31.

The great race is over, and, as I predicted weeks ago, Cremorne ran first, winning one of the most punishing races on record, and Queen's Messenger got the third place. But regarding Prince Charlie I own to having been in the wrong; his appearance prior to the race was such as to inspire his multitude of supporters with renewed confidence, and, in taking his preliminary canter, those who listened for the music of his infirmity were inclined to believe that, like Bottom the Weaver, he "roared as gently as any sucking dove." But his disease found him out, and that long and fast up-hill journey was beyond even his great powers, for before commencing the descent to Tottenham corner he had ceased to be dangerous, and after they had rounded the fatal corner, though he drew up for a moment, he fell back a beaten horse. The fates appear to have decreed that Fordham shall not win the Derby, for at nine o'clock on the morning of the race Winslow was severely kicked and injured in the stable by his stable companion John Billington. How we all never gave a thought to the Flurry colt, and how he, after the long list of victories he achieved last year, was allowed to start as a rank outsider, is unaccountable. Cremorne won after a slashing race by the shortest of heads, and I never saw a more severe finish, for over the last three furlongs he and Mr. George Payne's colt contested stride for stride every inch of the road home, the favourite just being able to keep his head in front and no more. The riding of Maidment and T. Chaloner was superb, and the book-makers were wild with excitement, as well they might be, for, had the short head verdict been the other way, the ring would have landed one of the greatest coups on record. Queen's Messenger, who was beaten by four lengths, would have rendered a better account of himself had he not been interfered with at the corne. Wenlock was fourth. The day was lovely, and as they ran in a cluster, with the exception of Quainton, who was at once tailed off, I thought I never had seen such a pretty sight. Westland and little Almoner gave them no breathing time, and the former led them a cracker to within three furlongs from home when he retired. The time was 2 45½, and I believe the New High Level course is some yards farther than the old one: they started moreover, though all well on the move when the flag fell, some distance behind the starting post. Mr. McGeorge does not often get such an orderly, well-behaved lot in his hands, for, after one or two insignificant breaks away, he despatched them as level as possible. And now for the race itself. Westland, as I have stated, at once singled himself out, and on the extreme right made running up the hill, followed immediately in very close order by Almoner, Druid, Wenlock, Vanderdecken, Ruffle and Cremorne, to whom succeeded Prince Charlie with Drummond side by side. Marshal Bazaine, who was in the centre of his horses, had to be ridden all the way to live the pace. The French Derby horse Condor, Landmark, and Laburnum closed the rear, Quainton being tailed off immediately. Patriarch, who was started to make the pace for Queen's Messenger, never got a greater lead than that of the ruck. Before a quarter of a mile had been covered the same order was preserved, except that Almoner had dropped back to keep Prince Charlie company and watch Cremorne. Going through the furzes the pace visibly mended, and all were going as hard as they could lay leg to ground, Wenlock raced to the front and joined Westland in showing the way, while Cremorne raced into third place, the most prominent of the ruck before beginning to descend Tottenham being Patriarch, Brother to Flurry, young Sydmonton, and Druid. Rounding the corner the Prince drew up on the outside, losing an immense deal of ground by the wide berth he gave it, and Bertram cannoned against Brother to Flurry. At this point Laburnum, Vanderdecken, Patriarch, Ruffle, and Drummond cried quarter, and nothing but Cremorne and Mr. Payne's colt were in the race. Not value for the stakes £4,850. The cheering at Mr. Saville's success was not very great, and of course the sorely-smitten ring growled curses on Maidment and the Newmarket-trained horse. Cremorne's condition was quite perfect and his action faultless: he is one of those horses that exert their stifle joints to their utmost. Throughout the day the racing was excellent, and nothing could have pleased the eye more than the race for the Stanley Stakes, when nine two-year olds, ridden all the way, ran in as well dressed a line as the Life Guards or Blues could keep at Wormwold Scrubs. Lord Anglesea's very clever filly Acropolis finally wore them all down and snatched the victory from Mr. Merry's Marie Stuart by half a neck. The Oaks are run to-day, and as I am off to Epsom I must close this letter. By next mail you shall have a pen and ink sketch of the winners of both races. The London crew have been overdoing themselves; the stroke has found it requisite to lay off for a day or two. The Atalantas are to have their new boat on Monday, and she is to be the lightest four-oar ever built to suit their not very powerful but still very elegant rowing.

The most sensational piece of Derby news I have to relate is that the bronze horse which forms the centre work of art in Leicester Square on the Green—as it is idealistically called—wears at the present moment a huge label with the words on it—"Scratched for the Derby." We are about to bear the last of the disgraceful condition of this Square, for the ground inside the inclosure is to be sold by public auction to-day, the upset price being £30,000. The horse, instead of going to Epsom to-morrow, has changed hands for £16. Clubs are springing up like mushrooms. The latest idea is to purchase the building at the Crystal Palace on the site of the old Tropical Department for a club-house on a palatial scale which, like the Junior Carlton, but to a larger extent, will supply bed rooms for the members. Free entrance to the Palace and grounds is part of the programme. In short, it is to be a sort of country club, for members of town clubs are to have the right of membership without ballot. London must have, under the active state of trade during the past

the two persons who were entitled to oppose. The sixteenth rule of the Court completely shut him out.

Mr. Marriott applied for costs, which were not allowed him. On his application, the insolvents were, after an unimportant correction in the schedule, sworn and discharged.

RE FARRUNJEE DORABJEE MISTRY.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 17,720, and the bad assets to Rs. 9,625.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, applied that the report made by the Examiner be adopted, and that insolvent be directed to amend his schedule and bring it within the terms of the report. His Lordship had made an order on the 17th August 1871 referring the matter to the Examiner, who had now made his report.

The Commissioner said the insolvent had filed a petition applying for leave to amend his schedule according to the Examiner's report.

Mr. Farran said then he would only ask for leave to come in and oppose at the hearing, if so advised.

The Commissioner assented.

RE GHELLABHOY JAIRAM.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

A Hindoo creditor applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Mr. Waglé said the insolvent had only three creditors, the opposing creditor being one of them, and arrangements were being made for a compromise. They, however, fell through after some time, and insolvent was now obliged to ask for leave to amend and serve notices. It was not his fault that no compromise was effected.

The Commissioner said he would not dismiss the petition now; and the question was only whether the schedule should be amended or insolvent should go on with the present schedule. It was ordered that he should proceed with the present schedule, and the case was to stand over until next Court day, notices being meanwhile served to the creditors.

RE ABDOOL LUTIFF CUMMOO AND JAKARIA CUMMOO.

The insolvents' liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,52,623, the good assets to Rs. 1,93,909, and the bad assets to Rs. 829.

Mr. Marriott, for the insolvents, applied that the hearing be postponed, and the determination of the rule which has been issued in the matter, calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why his name should not be used. It was past midnight that the learned counsel's clients received the affidavits in reply, and they therefore wanted time.

The Commissioner said the case must last on the day's list, and should stand over until the next Court day.

RE JAITSEE [illegible] HURRIVULLUBDAS.

Taylor, for the insolvent, applied for an extension to serve notices, on the ground that insolvent had been at Surat, where he was taken ill.

The Commissioner said he has had time before and should have no more. The order he now made was peremptory that the notices should be served before next Court day.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Memon Hoosein Tharanee was called out, but there being no appearance, it was ordered to be dismissed.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted in the undermentioned unopposed cases:—Khuttonmull Teeruthdass, a writer, liabilities Rs. 3,713. Dyal Morarjee, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 39,054. Rymondo de Jesus, a pensioner, liabilities Rs. 422. Thackur Bawa Rowjee, a grocer, liabilities Rs. 1,231. Manuel Pereira, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 745. David Abraham, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,645. Khanjee Mowjee, a blacksmith, liabilities Rs. 489. Atmaram Raghunath, a writer, liabilities Rs. 347. Hemraj Bhanjee, liabilities Rs. 1,516. Osoman Salay Mahomed, onion seller, liabilities Rs. 2,805. Eduljee Ardasir, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 4,611. Richard Codd, a pensioner, liabilities Rs. 938. Babajee Narayen, a turban folder, liabilities Rs. 782. Sorabjee Jeewanjee, a cook, liabilities Rs. 4,700. Limjeebhoy Eduljee, a writer, liabilities Rs. 637. Ismail Hoosein, a cloth dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,108. Rampersad Pandey, a peon, liabilities Rs. 1,200. Thavur Hemraj, a grocer, liabilities Rs. 3,638. Sebastiao Joseph Oliver, a coach builder, liabilities Rs. 7,648.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Mr. Huch "of Brunswick, in the Empire of Germany," has taken out a patent for the invention of "apparatus for keeping off flies, mosquitoes, and similar insects." A most excellent invention indeed.

The total number of deaths registered in the N. W. Provinces during the month of April last was 54,569, or 1·34 per thousand. There were 12,425 deaths from cholera, 4,314 from small-pox, 29,254 from fever, and 314 from snake-bites and wild animals.

The Railway between Poothanoor and Mettapollian.—We are glad to hear that the railway from Poothanoor to Mettapollian is rapidly approaching completion, and that if the girders needed for spanning the streams *en route* are received betimes from England, it is probable that the branch will be opened to traffic before the end of the year. It will spare the Hills going public the fatiguing inconvenience of 27 miles journeying in bandies of sorts, with bullocks or horses of sizes. The Governor will be able to leave Ootacamund at 2 P.M. of one day, and be back in Madras by special train at 8 o'clock the following morning.—*Madras Mail*, June 17.

Suicide by a European.—At about half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of Friday last, one Thomas Newcastle, a patient in the General Hospital, cut his throat with a table knife, and died immediately from the effects of the wound he inflicted. The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday morning on the body of the deceased. The evidence of the witnesses examined showed that the deceased was admitted into the General Hospital on the 9th May last suffering from pulmonary consumption. The last two days previous to Friday he had been in a very depressed state of mind, and, at half-past 8 o'clock on Friday night, Dr. Brockman, the Resident Assistant Surgeon of the Hospital, received intimation that the deceased had cut his throat. Mr. Watts was the apothecary in charge of the Hospital at the time the deceased committed the rash deed, and he ran up to the deceased at once, on hearing of what had occurred, and he found the deceased with his throat cut, and a table knife on his bed. The deceased made Mr. Watts understand by signs that he cut his throat owing to the pain in his chest. The deceased never threatened to destroy himself, and was always quite rational. Mr. Watts, in his evidence, stated that knives are never allowed to patients who are delirious or of doubtful sanity; but other patients keep knives on their teapoys. The jury were of opinion that the deceased died by cutting his throat voluntarily with a knife.—*Madras Times*, June 17.

MADRAS SHIP-WRECKED SAILORS' RELIEF FUND.

The Committee of this Fund met at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday afternoon. The Archdeacon was voted into the chair.

The Secretary stated that the subscriptions up to date amounted to Rs. 16,354, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,772, leaving Rs 5,182 in hand. The payments had been as follows: To the crew, &c., of the Hotspur, Rs. 2,600, of the Ardbeg, Rs. 2,235, Burlington, Rs. 1,315, native vessels, Rs. 1,094, Misier, Rs. 813, John Scott, Rs. 725, Inverselie, Rs. 716, Armenian, Rs. 675, Kingdom of Belgium, Rs. 630, Sir Robert Seppings, Rs. 540, to the Sailors' Home Rs. 329, and messing sailors Rs. 98. The Government received last week a donation of Rs. 2,500 from the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., and forwarded it to the Sailors' Fund. But it had been thought advisable not to make any use of this money, or to include it in the subscriptions, until the Government have ascertained from His Highness whether the donation is for the Sailors' Relief Fund, or the Vellore Relief Fund, or is to be divided between the two. The requisite reference had accordingly, at the Committee's request, been made by the Government to the Maharajah.

Mr. Pater solicited the Committee to take into consideration the position of the captains of the vessels that had been wrecked in the late Cyclone. He contended that they did not cease to merit sympathy because they happened to be in command of their ships; and, as they had all more or less sustained the loss of personal property, of time, and of employment, he proposed that a sum of Rs. 300 be presented to each of them, as some compensation for the damage they had sustained. Mr. Dalrymple cordially seconded this proposition, as he felt that the Captains had a just claim on the fund. The Chairman put it to the meeting, and it was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Pater then said that he had been authorised by Captain D. Foreman, of the Inverselie, to request that any sum voted by the committee to that officer might be placed at the disposal of the widow of Captain Hobson of the late ship Ardbeg. It was resolved to remit the Rs 300 allotted to Captain Foreman, the owner of the Ardbeg, or behalf of Mrs. Hobson, and to state by whom it had been presented. The Committee then considered whether some further provision could not be made for Mrs. Hobson. The fund, it appeared, had already remitted £100 to her, and the owners of the late ship Hotspur had been requested to hand to her a sum of £40, which had been paid by the fund to four of their midshipmen, towards the expense of their passage home. £10 which had been paid by the fund to a passenger in the late ship Burlington, who had engaged his passage for a voyage to and from India would also be asked from the owners, and if recovered placed in Mrs. Hobson's hands. She would thus receive £150 from the fund, irrespective of Captain Foreman's contribution of £30. Mr. Dalrymple now proposed that a second remittance of £100 be made to her. Mr. Jones seconded this proposition which was put to the vote, and carried *nem. con.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 31.)

Telegrams from New York represent the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain to be in a very critical state. Mr. Fish telegraphed to General Schenck that the President could propose no more changes, and that the action of the Senate was final. The President's determination to proceed no further in the matter was unanimously approved at Washington, and it is stated in the event of the treaty being abandoned that measures were ready to be at once introduced for collecting the Alabama claims by levying differential duties on British shipping. Later telegrams, however, state that satisfactory explanations respecting the amendments proposed by the Senate had been exchanged between the two Governments. From our last night's Parliamentary report it will be seen that Mr. Gladstone gave a distinct denial to the report that the negotiations were at an end.

The House of Commons reassembled on May 27. The Navy Estimates have been passed, and the Ballot Bill read a third time.

Fresh complications have arisen in Spain. It is stated that the King and the majority of the Ministers disapprove of the Amnesty Convention which Marshal Serrano has concluded with the Carlists, and that the Marshal will probably be unable to remain at the head of the Ministry. General Echague has replaced him as Commander-in-Chief. A dissolution of the Ministry is considered probable.

An animated debate has taken place in the French Chambers in the discussion of the Army Bill. The Duc de Aumale addressed the Assembly in a lengthy speech, which was received with great applause. The debate upon the bill has closed.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon has addressed a letter to the generals who commanded at Sedan, in which he accepts the responsibility of the surrender, and states that while his heart was broken by the event, his conscience was tranquil.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Italy have arrived at Berlin, and have been received by the Emperor and Prince Imperial.

Herr Wagner, the German composer, has held a great musical festival at Bayreuth, in Germany, which lasted three days, and was attended by a large number of the musical profession from various countries.

The Prince of Wales has had a very narrow escape from what might have been a fearful accident in Paris by the horses running away with his carriage as he was about to enter it. The vehicle was dashed to pieces.

Her Majesty and the juvenile members of the Royal Family are at Balmoral, in the enjoyment of good health. The Queen completed her fifty-third year on May 24. The royal birthday will be publicly commemorated to-morrow, June 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to open the Dublin Exhibition on June 4.

An application has been made to Vice-Chancellor Wickens for an order directing that the two bills filed by the Tichborne claimant to obtain possession of the Tichborne and Doughty estates be dismissed. The motion was ordered to stand over for a week.

Mr. Stephen Cave will, on June 21, call the attention of the House of Commons to the failure of the European Life Assurance Society, and will move a resolution.

The members of the Burmese Embassy have arrived in London, and have paid a visit of inspection to Windsor Castle.

Mr. Knott, late private secretary to the Nawab of Bengal, has made a claim in the Court of Queen's Bench on the Nawab of Bengal for £100,000 for services rendered to him to enable him to establish his claims against the British Government. Judgment was recorded in favour of the Nawab.

Mr. Justice Keogh has given his decision in the Galway election petition trial, which has resulted in the unseating of Captain Nolan on the ground of undue influence and clerical intimidation. The judge severely censured the priests. A lady has been shot at Rathgar while opening the door of her house. The outrage is considered to be agrarian.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Baboo Bissessurnath v. Mohessurbux Sing with costs, and have allowed that of Rughoolbur Dutt Chowdhry v. Futteh Narain Chowdhry.

The Derby has been won by Cremorne; Brother to Flurry second; and Queen's Messenger third.

The Oaks has been won by Reine; Louise Victoria, second; and Guadaloupe, third.

The Bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent. on May 30.

General Warren, Bengal Army, has been declared bankrupt. The creditors agreed to a proposal to set aside £800 per annum until the debts are paid in full.

Obituary of the Week.—Lord Hotham; the Duke of Bedford; the Hon. P. Bouverie; Lord Dalling and Bulwer, G. C. B.; the Hon. E. S. Gifford; the Princess Augusta of Schleswig Holstein; Surg. R. Wight, Mad. Ret.; Capt. R. Watts, Mad. Ret.; A. H. Forrester, Esq. (Alfred Crowquill); Col J. Carpendale, Mad. Eng.; Sir Edward Gooch, Bart.

GROWING INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS AT HOME.

We are glad to notice a sign of growing interest in Indian affairs on the part of the public in the recent presentation to Parliament of three petitions influentially signed—one from Derby, presented by Mr. Bass, another from Rochdale, introduced by Mr. Bayley Potter, and a third from Salford by Mr. Cawley, on behalf of appointing a special tribunal to hear and determine the complaints of native princes having claims against the Viceregal Government, which they are prevented by the nature of the issue from preferring in the ordinary courts of justice. The cases of the Rajah of Dhar, the Nawab of Tonk, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal are cited as more recent instances establishing the necessity for some such tribunal. The recurrence of such cases is considered detrimental to the contentment of the native mind, the peace and good order of the dependency, and the petitioners pray that Parliament will, pending the appointment of a special tribunal for the purpose, appoint a select committee of their number to examine and report upon such appeals, with a view to justice being done.—*Asiatic*, May 31.

ADMIRALTY MANAGEMENT.

The Malta correspondent of the *Western Morning News* comments in that paper to-day upon the action of the Admiralty in reference to her Majesty's ship Defence. When she returned from Pantellaria, where she was so nearly wrecked, a survey was held upon her boilers, which were officially reported as unfit for one day's active service. Notwithstanding this, she has been ordered back to Pantellaria to try and pick up her two anchors. Thus, with boilers officially condemned as dangerous, she was sent to a place notorious for bad weather at all seasons of the year on a service which might easily have been performed by any one of the numerous small vessels on the spot. The value of the coal expended in looking for these anchors far exceeds their original cost.—*Ibid.*

COMING UP FOR THE RACE-WEEK.

The London corresponde nt of the *Manchester Guardian* makes a remarkable statement in his letter to that journal to-day. After speaking of the deserted appearance of the House of Commons and its approaches yesterday afternoon, he says:—But when I glanced at the private business board all was changed. What was here? Could I believe my eyes? such a list surely never before met the human eyes, or at any rate the eyes of your correspondent. What could be the meaning of it? I suppose my countenance betrayed my thought, for just then a hard-working M. P. with whom I have a speaking acquaintance came up to look at the board, and, after a glance, said, "Yes, upon my soul, it's too bad" This remark of course excited my curiosity, and I was considering how best at once to gratify it and to extract information for your readers without betraying my own ignorance, when he added, in a tone of despair, "Why, I believe half my constituency are up in town." "You don't mean it," I replied, at ll not catching the drift of his remark. "Yes," he said, "and it is the same probably with every borough and county on the list. Why, I know at least fourteen of my constituents who are up for the race-week with their wives, all costs paid, and all they will have to do for it will be to walk into the committee-room and say they have for years felt the absolute necessity of this little branch line of railway, the want of which has been paralyzing the trade of the district. It is nothing but a gross system of bribery from beginning to end scarcely cloaked over decently, and so he walked away to his committee-room, leaving me considerably impressed by his remarks, and with my eyes opened as to the meaning of the long list of local measures, and the sort of evidence by which such schemes are supported at the expense of the wretched shareholder or ratepayers in the Derby week. It is well if the abuse is confined to a week or two of the session.

A Wonderful Machine.—It is stated that a Mr. Burrus, of Wisconsin, has issued a scheme for a railroad from the Atlantic to the West, to be built with a gauge of 30 feet. The road is to run from the East by the most direct line to Lake Erie. When it reaches the lake the road is to be built out into the water about 25 feet below the surface for some distance, and there end. It is to be operated with a machine which is even more wonderful than the road, and which will navigate the water as well as traverse the land. When this amphibious locomotive arrives at the jumping-off place at Lake Erie it is to slide gracefully into the water, and by slight transposition of its machinery become a steamboat. When it has arrived at Monroe it resumes its character of locomotive, and rolls off another broad gauge road to Lake Michigan, whence it is to take water for Chicago. The machine is to be sufficiently large to carry a vessel of 500 tons, so that all necessity for ships' canals will be done away with. The inventor expects to attain a speed of 25 miles per hour on land and 25 miles in water.—*New York Albion.*

THE ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE POSSESSED BY SOME SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION-WALLAHS.

In the eloquent biography of Sir Henry Lawrence given us by Sir Herbert Edwardes, we are assured that the great Indian warrior and statesman could never have passed a competitive examination. This, perhaps, in itself is not much, and may be excepted by many as the utterance of mingled prejudice and hero worship. A contemporary circumstance, however, comes appositely to cap this dictum of the historian in an inverted manner, which carries with it some unpleasant suggestions as to the kind of stuff really included in those successful candidates at competitive examinations, whereof examiner and tutor are alike proud. Dr. Carpenter has for some three years past conducted the examinations in zoology and botany for the Indian Civil Service. He has just given some interesting evidence before the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction, and some of his facts are rather startling. Being a practical man, he has had the curiosity to test candidates physically as to their actual knowledge, and the result was that the great majority of those able to retail with fluent accuracy the definitions, &c., of the text-books, evinced a total inability to apply the knowledge they seemed to possess so perfectly. He even found them unable to distinguish between mammalian and reptilian skulls when actually placed before them. The information got up was, in reality, exclusively verbal. Candidates thus prepared must often pass, and even obtain high places on the list, but their skill is purely mnemonic, and such persons are not at all fitted for the responsible posts they have often to fill in India.—*Asiatic*, May 31.

THE DERBY.

(*Standard*, May 30.)

While we are moralising over the why and wherefore that more by thousands are trying to make holiday on the Derby-day, and fewer by tens of thousands know how to do it, the competitors have been saddled in the paddock and are coming up the course for the preliminary canter. It is puzzling to the non-sporting mind to make out the respective horses from the colours on the cards. There are so many whites among the jockies, distinguished by but the smallest shade of differentiation, that the eye is at a loss to tell Prince Charlie, save by his size, from Raby Castle, and Ruffle from the Druid. If there are six whites there are four yellows among the riders, two blacks, six blues, dark and light. What confusion worse confounded we have here! What is the Jockey Club, who are Messrs. Weatherby, how must we think of Messrs. Tattersall, and what should we reckon of Mr. Dorling that "they or some of them" should thus torture the outside public? Positively, nine out of ten holiday makers have lost all possibility of forming any judgment of the canter past in the vain endeavour to find out which horse carries the colours of whom! Not that the outside public's judgment of a canter goes for much as regards saving the said public's pocket; but it likes to think it does, and wherefore should it not be pleased in a thing so small as the colour of a jacket or a cap? But there they go, that galaxy of bright dyes—yellow, blue, red, green, grey, chocolate, white, and black. Prince Charlie is but a morsel in the kaleidoscope for all his height; Condor and Quainton and Raby Castle make for nine out of ten as brave a show as he and Cremorne and Marshal Bazaine. But one fact impresses itself on the public mind. Among the riders Fordham is not. Winslow has been scratched, and the famous jockey who has never won a Derby, but to whom everybody look as the winner some day, has actually not got a mount. A phenomenal Derby this, when Fordham is not "up;" but among the three-and-twenty starters he rides none. In a few minutes, while the men in the ring roar out the last temptations, and the crowd wedge in the Grand Stand makes one more effort to get breath, there rises among the mere spectators a sort of querulous complaint that there is one more disappointment. The start is to be at the old place after all. They know it before the horses are marshalled by the direction of the field glass of the man whose by no means pleasant duty it is to attend to the clanging of the dreadful bell. Here is a pretty state of things! By all account's this ought to have been the first year of a new course, yet here is, so far as the Stand people can tell, the old one to be ridden once again. It was not so so it is true, but it seemed so; and before many minutes the lot of gaudy jackets were seen to make a simultaneous move. The bell began to clang; the shouts in the ring redoubled for a moment and then sank to silence; many horses were seen tailing off at the Bushes, but yet a good many came down the Hill and round Tattenham Corner in compact order, and before the cry of "hats off" could be fully responded to, for many hands could not get up to the hats, so close was the press in the Stand, it was known that two horses had singled themselves out for first place, while two were contending for third. It is, we believe, the opinion of not a few that as in Pretender's year Pero Gomez would have won if the course had been five yards longer, so Cremorne would yesterday have taken second place in the next stride. But after all he won—that is the great point, and those who laid against him will find but sorry consolation in the fact that the post was not six feet further distant.

The NINTY-THIRD DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 13lb; and fillies, 8st 10lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs out of the stakes. About a mile and a-half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post. One hundred and ninety-one subs.

Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne, by Parmesan—Rigolboche Maidment 1

Mr. Astley's Bro to Flurry	Chaloner 2
Lord Falmouth's Queen Messenger	T French 3
Mr. I. Woolcott's The Druid	J. Goater 0
Lord Ropston's Ruffle	Salter 0
Mr. J. Dawson's Prince Charlie	J. Osborne 0
Lord Falmouth's Patriarch	Huxtable 0
Mr. W. Nicolls's Raby Castle	J. Snowden 0
Mr. Hilliford's Quainton	Gregory 0
Mr. E. A. Hope's Young Sydmonton	Jeffery 0
Lord Aylesford's Vanderdecken	Marsh 0
Mr. John Parry's Marshal Bazaine	E. Martin 0
Mr. Bru'on's Landmark	Custance 0
Baron Rothschild's Laburnum	Parry 0
Mr. Holdaway's Westland	Wya't 0
Duke of Beaufort's Almoner	T. Cannon 0
Mr. Lefevre's Drummond	Morris 0
Lord Wilton's Wenlock	Platt 0
Mr. G. G. Keswick's Helmet	Webb 0
Mr. A. C. Barclay's Bertram	Jewitt 0
Mr. T. E. Walker's Statesman	Jones 0
Mr. Somerville's Miserrimus	Mordan 0
Mr. Delamere's Condor	Carver 0

Betting at Starting.

5 to 2agst Prince Charlie	50 to 1agst Bertram
3 — 1 — Cremorne	66 — 1 — Helmet
6 — 1 — Queen's Messenger	100 — 1 — Young Sydmonton
8 — 1 — Wenlock	100 — 1 — Vanderdecken
25 — 1 — Marshal Bazaine	100 — 1 — Landmark
25 — 1 — Drummond	100 — 1 — Condor
33 — 1 — Almoner	100 — 1 — Statesman
40 — 1 — Druid	100 — 8 — Westland
40 — 1 — Laburnum	1000 — 8 — Miserrimus
50 — 1 — Bro. to Flurry	1000 — 5 — Raby Castle

The Race.

It was a few minutes before three o'clock before all the lot were mounted, and soon afterwards, the signal having been given that the course was clear, they began to issue from the Paddock, Cremorne, curiously enough, showing the way, followed by Statesman. The lot proceeded down to the road, about a quarter of a mile from the Stand, and then the preliminary canter commenced. Almoner showed the way, followed by Drummond, Quainton, Ruffle, Young Sydmonton, Raby Castle, Condor, Druid, Prince Charlie, and Bertram, the last three to pass being Cremorne, Vanderdecken, and Marshal Bazaine. The fine sweeping action of Prince Charlie was much admired, and it was agreed that Drummond, Bertram, Cremorne, Vanderdecken, Condor, Wenlock, and Miserrimus, also went free and well. At a quarter-past three they defiled into the valley, and viewed from the Stand a pretty and most imposing sight was presented when the competitors made the sweep of the bend in the Langley Bottom, leaving the old course on the left, and rounding the hill for the high level. Mr. M'George got his field in excellent order at the very first attempt, and the flag fell at three twenty-two to a beautiful start, the lot leaving the official in almost a straight line. The moment that they had settled down to the work, however, Westland on the outside took up the running, having Almoner and Drummond in immediate attendance for the first hundred yards, when Westland took a decided advantage, and Almoner being steadied, Drummond went on second, with Wenlock third, and in the immediate wake of Lord Wilton's colt come Druid, Cremorne, Young Sydmonton, Ruffle, and Almoner in a body, Prince Charlie and Vanderdecken on the outside being the most conspicuous of the remainder, while Marshal Bazaine and Statesman were just ahead of the rearward lot, which comprised Queen's Messenger, Landmark, Quainton, and Condor, but the two latter soon changed places, the French horse drawing up to Landmark as the field disappeared from view. They were only momentarily lost sight of, and on reappearing Wenlock drew up to within a length of Westland, while Drummond and Druid, dropping back, left Cremorne in the third place, Almoner following him in front of Prince Charlie, close up with whom had Vanderdecken, while Ruffle, Young Sydmonton, Statesman, and Patriarch were next, Quainton being fully a hundred yards in the rear of everything at this point. As they approached the mile-post the competitors began to spread out, and in doing so there was some cannoning. Brother to Flurry bumped against Bertram, who in turn cannoned against Queen's Messenger, just as French was bringing the latter nicely through the ruck. Westland still kept pegging away in front as they ran through the furzes, where Cremorne, Wenlock, and Drummond were running almost head and head, Vanderdecken and Prince Charlie side by side succeeding, with Queen's Messenger, Brother to Flurry, and Bertram still keeping company at the head of the ruck. Cremorne took a decided second place as they made the descent to Tattenham Corner. Wenlock on the lower ground now holding the third position with Drummond, Prince Charlie, Brother to Flurry, and Vanderdecken succeeding. The favourite held a position on the outside of his horses at the corner, which would be at least three lengths in rear of Westland, who had no more than about a neck advantage of Cremorne. The moment they were fairly round the bend into the straight Cremorne in the centre of the course headed Westland, and at the same instant the Epsom colt gave way, leaving Wenlock, still on the lower ground, second. Just as it was expected that Prince Charlie would make his effort and depend upon his immense turn of speed to bring him home, the colt exhibited symptoms of distress, and Osborne was uneasy on him, a little over a quarter of a mile from the finish. A tremendous shout was raised in the Grand Stand when it was seen that the crack was beaten, and the success of Cremorne and Wenlock was proclaimed in turn, so distinct was the lost named going. Drummond beat retreat a almost simultaneously with the retirement of Prince Charlie, and at the same time Brother to Flurry drew up on the right, but was in Wenlock's rear at the road, as was Queen's Messenger, who, however, was gradually getting on better terms with the leading lot. At the distance Brother to Flurry ran into second place, and Chaloner made a splendid effort with the Young Melbourne colt, whose immense stride told greatly, and every yard he was decreasing the gap between himself and Mr. Savile's colt but the last-named ran generously and gamely to the finish retaining his advantage to the end and winning after a splendid race by a head. Queen's Messenger passed Wenlock opposite the Stand enclosure and finished third, three, lengths behind Brother to Flurry, while he was about a length in front of Wenlock. Then came Bertram fifth; Statesman sixth; and Prince Charlie beaten some distance seventh; Young Sydmonton was eighth; Vanderdecken ninth; Miserrimus tenth; Almoner eleventh; and Ruffle twelfth. Then came Helmet, Marshal Bazaine, and Raby Castle. The last lot were Druid, Laburnum, and Westland. Condor, Drummond, and Landmark were beaten some distance and passed the post at intervals. Quainton, who had been beaten off after the first quarter of a mile, did not pass the judge's chair, as he fell slightly lame and walked in with the crowd. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, two minutes and forty-five and a half seconds.

Performances of the Winner.—In 1871, won the Newmarket Two-year-Old Plate by two lengths, beating Niochi (second), Capitulation (third), and the following not, placed:—Pactolus, c by Camerino—Allington, Mitcham. Highland Lassie, Tragedy, Rattle, Meteor, Jollity, c by St. Albans—Maggie Lauder, f by Caterer—Artless, f by Stockwell—Bessie Bell, Amateur, Anathema, Bro. to D. Estournel, Storm Signal, Athenais, and Escapade. At the Epsom Summer Meeting won the Woodcote Stakes by a length and a half, beating Landmark (second), Adieu (third), Winslow, Impulse Fricandeau, Indian Princess, Laburnum, and Salopian. At the Ascot Heath Meeting won the Fourteenth Ascot Biennial Stakes by three lengths, Bethnal Green (second), Liverpool (third), Bandsman, Vanderdecken, Winslow, Patriarch, and Master M'Grath. At the same meeting beat Sir J. Hawley's Peristera, and won the First Year of the Nineteenth Triennial Stakes by ten lengths. At Stockbridge won the Harstbourne Stakes by a head, beating Nuneham (second), Almoner (third), and Violetta. At the Newmarke. July Meeting won the Chesterfield Stakes by a length, beating Meteor (second), Peak (third), Bertram, Madge Wildfire, Annie Bland, c by King Tom—Maid Marian, and Artilleur. At the York August Meeting won the First Year of the Sixteenth North of England Biennial Stakes by a short head, beating Indian Princess (second), by Scottish Chief—Gong (third) Come, Liverpool, Stornoway, and Rural Dean. At the same meeting was beaten by half-a-length by Onslow for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, Marquis of Montrose (third), and f by St. Albans—Lioness. At the Doncaster September Meeting won the Champagne Stakes by a neck, Bethnal Green (second), and Stornoway (third), and at the same meeting won a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, by a length, beating Xanthus (second), c by Knowsley—Club Queen, Chasuble, Oberland, and Rural Dean. In the Newmarket Houghton Meeting ran third for the Criterion Stakes, won by Prince Charlie by a length. Nuneham (second), Bethnal Green, Helmet, Drummond, and Halton. In 1872, ran second for the Two Thousand, won by Prince Charlie by a neck, Queen's Messenger (third), Almoner, Wellingtonia, Landmark, Bethnal Green, Lighthouse, Helmet Laburnum, Statesman, Wenlock, King Lud, and Xanthus. At the same meeting walked over for the Newmarket Stakes.

THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.

(*Times*, May 28)

We were informed by telegraph some days ago that the Governor-General of India in Council had condemned the recent executions of Kookas by Mr. Cowan and Mr. Forsyth, and had marked his disapprobation by severe censure of both those officers. By yesterday's mail we are placed in possession of the Governor-General's official order, and are thus for the first time furnished with complete information on the subject. The result is to exhibit a most grievous example of erroneous judgment on the part of the two officers concerned; but it is at least satisfactory that no room can be left for doubt respecting the justice of the decisions at which the Government have arrived. The Governor-General takes advantage of the occasion to place on record some excellent observations on the principles which should govern the conduct of civil officers in such emergencies, but the case requires none of those distinctions respecting the limits between vigour and violence which are apt to give rise to so much dispute. Mr. Cowan's conduct appears on the face of it utterly inexcusable, and Mr. Forsyth is sufficiently reprehended out of his own mouth.

A brief recital of the facts will be sufficient to explain the decision of the Government. About the middle of January, about 1,000 Kookas were collected to celebrate a festival. Not more than 155 of these men separated from the rest, worked themselves into a state of desperation, and resolved to attack the neighbouring town of Maleh Kotla, in revenge for the execution of an influential Kooka for murder a few weeks previously. This attack was made on the morning of the 15th of January; and on the evening before the men had, on their way, made a similar attack on the town of Malodh. Both attacks were repulsed by the native people of the place, though not without some bloodshed. Fully one-third of the band were either killed, captured, or disabled in the two attacks, and they retired dispirited to a jungle. Here they were followed by a native authority "with three sowars and a writer." After a short parley they gave up their arms; 66 men and 2 women surrendered themselves; "and with his surrender the Kooka raid may be said to have come to an end." The Governor-General says, "There is no evidence whatever to show that actual immediate danger was or would have been apprehended either from the prisoners themselves or from other members of the sect to which they belonged." Various small bodies of Kookas, indeed, were seen in the neighbourhood of Malehr Kotla; but they promptly disappeared, and their disappearance, moreover, immediately followed the failure of the attack, and was not delayed till after the executions. Their retirement, says the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was really caused "by the attack having been beaten off by the Kotla people." Mr. Cowan, therefore, on the evening of the 15th, was in possession of 66 prisoners, who were absolutely helpless, and a large proportion of whom were badly wounded. "They had surrendered to very inferior numbers, and were under the guard of a considerable military force, which might have been increased to any required extent." The ordinary course of duty required Mr. Cowan to detain the prisoners in custody till they could be proceeded against by ordinary course of law. Mr. Cowan, however, had convinced himself that it was necessary to make "a prompt and terrible" example; but it is remarkable that he did not in the first instance contemplate acting on his own authority. On the 16th he telegraphed to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men in a summary manner. On the same day his superior, Mr. Forsyth, wrote a "demi-official note," in which he directed Mr. Cowan to send the prisoners to Sherpur, to be kept until Mr. Forsyth could send a guard to take charge of them. This letter reached Mr. Cowan some hours before any of the prisoners were executed. He states that he put this note in his pocket, and thought no more about it. He treated the letter, in fact, as if its main point had been that the men should be sent to Sherpur, whereas, as the Governor-General observes, it should have been also apparent that Mr. Forsyth desired that the men should be kept in custody. It will also be seen from these facts that Mr. Cowan was in immediate communication with his superior, and was under no necessity, therefore, to act on his own responsibility. He nevertheless, on the 17th of January, proceeded to execute 50 of the prisoners, sending the remaining 16 to Malodh, where they came under Mr. Forsyth's jurisdiction. The Governor-General observes that such conduct cannot be reconciled with the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's instructions; and, moreover, Mr. Cowan proceeded to execute these 50 men before any reply had been received to the telegraphic message sent only the day before to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men only. But a more extraordinary incident remains. Before the executions were finished, and while six or seven men were tied to the guns Mr. Cowan received an official letter containing a positive order from Mr. Forsyth to proceed according to law. "With reference," said Mr. Forsyth, "to your expressed desire for promptitude, *the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very simple* form of procedure we have at hand." Mr. Cowan handed this letter to the District Superintendent of Police, with the remark that "it would be impossible to stay the execution of the men already tied to the guns; that such a proceeding would have the worst effect on the people around us." The Governor-General does not see the difficulty, and observes that it was Mr. Cowan's clear duty to obey Mr. Forsyth's order in a case in which the lives of six or seven persons were at stake, and where the act forbidden was on the face of it illegal. In the face of such facts the Governor-General could hardly have said less than that "the course followed by Mr. Cowan was illegal, that it was not palliated by any public necessity, and that it was characterized by incidents which gave it a complexion of barbarity. That course was commenced in opposition to the spirit of instructions received from superior authority, and in the absence of sanction invoked, but not awaited. It was prosecuted to completion in contravention of positive orders." Accordingly, with expressions of regret and acknowledgment of previous services, Mr. Cowan is removed from the Service.

It will be already perceived in what the strange error of Mr. Forsyth consists. He had, as we have seen, directed Mr. Cowan not to proceed illegally. In addition to the official letter we have quoted, he wrote Mr. Cowan a semi-official note, requesting him "in the most pressing, though in the most friendly terms not to proceed illegally." He had also telegraphed to the Punjab Government in reference to Mr. Cowan's request to execute four men as follows:—"I am on the spot, and can dispose of the case according to form and without delay. Exceptional action not necessary, and would increase excitement," &c. Nevertheless, on the 18th, having received the report of the executions, he wrote to Mr. Cowan, "I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out." Mr. Forsyth, it is observed, thus anticipated, without necessity, the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India, committed superior authorities as far as he could to sentiments which might be repugnant to their judgment, and finally revealed his own distinct misconception of the case. Moreover, on the same day, he confirmed a sentence which had been passed by the Malodh Kotla authorities on the sixteen men whom Mr. Cowan had handed over to them, and ordered their immediate execution. He admits in a memorandum that the previous executions might, from a judicial point of view, have rendered the executing of these 16 men unnecessary. But he urges the consideration that, "if the case admitted of it, Mr. Cowan ought to be supported. However much I might have deprecated his proposed action, and inwardly deplored it when as yet not taken, still, when once done, I felt myself placed in an entirely different, and, it will be readily conceded, in a most difficult position. To hastily disavow his proceedings, and to cancel his acts at such a moment I considered would be most unwise." The prominent feeling, observes the Governor-General, in Mr. Forsyth's mind seems to have been "that Mr. Cowan ought to be supported in an act which Mr. Forsyth himself had repeatedly forbidden." He acted, indeed, within his legal powers, but as political adviser to a Native Government it was his duty "to be specially on his guard against permitting a degree of harshness or precipitation alien to the spirit of English rule." The Governor-General accordingly considers that "he has in no small degree identified himself with the errors committed by Mr. Cowan, that he failed to discern his duty as counsellor to a Native Government in a serious emergency, and that he acted eventually in a manner inconsistent with the recognized policy of the Government of India." This will not, we conceive, be thought a too severe censure. Mr. Forsyth is simply removed from Umballa to a position in which he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of any native State, and the Government of India further express their opinion that "he ought not in future to be placed in a position in which he would be called on to exercise similar control and superintendence." It will be satisfactory to the public that the Indian Government should have dealt thus fir